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A Little Journey to Historic Lands

By WM. H. MAHER

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

All other cities in America, perhaps all other cities in the world, came up just as Topsy did—they just "growed;" but Washington was selected as a site for a city from the very first day, and has been growing, as a city, in numbers, in beauty and in importance from that day to the present hour.

Washington is a great city, not solely because it is the capital of the United States, nor because here are made the laws of the land, nor is her greatness from her magnificent buildings; she is great because of the mighty men who have so linked their names with her history that they are a part of her, and their immortal fame embellishes and ennobles this spot where they fought in the arena of national conflict, not as mere men, but like imperishable gods.

Why the Present Site Was Chosen.

Let us forget the present, and go back a hundred years or so, and with the city being mapped and built, and meet the men who walked its streets.

There was much dispute as to where the capital of the nation should be. The southern states, supported by the great influence of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, declared for some spot on the Potomac; the northern states did not want it so far south, and ridiculed the idea of selecting a spot still in the rough and making a city of it. They first wanted it on the Susquehanna, then on the falls of the Delaware, and later went so far as to carry the vote in favor of Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia, but delay ensuing, the vote was reconsidered.

Eventually a compromise was effected, the southern members voting for a bill the northern states wanted badly, and then the northern men voted for a site on the Potomac, giving the sole power to the President to select a federal territory "not exceeding ten miles square on the river Potomac at some space between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and the Conongocheague, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

The site of the present city was selected by Washington in 1791. The place was well known to him from his boyhood, and was only fourteen miles from Mount Vernon. All Virginians of that day were sure that the Potomac would be the route of travel to the interior, and that commerce would pass through Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac to and from Europe. Hence, the new city was to be not only great in a political sense, but would be the great commercial center as well.

A French military engineer who decided to stay in this country rather than return with the French troops, was selected to plan the new city, and the Washington of today is very largely the creation of his brain.

The White House was designed after the palace of the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin, and so named after the early home of Martha Washington, on the Pamunky river, in Virginia. The corner stone was laid in 1793.

For the capitol sixteen designs were submitted and rejected, but finally a Dr. William Thornton submitted a design that pleased both Washington and Jefferson, the latter saying: "It captivated the eye and judgment of all." The corner stone of this building was laid on Sept. 18, 1793, with Masonic ceremonies, and it is said that "after the ceremony the assemblage retired to an extensive booth where they enjoyed a barbecue feast."

The City Occupied.

The work of making the city went on, but it was not taken possession of by the authorities of the nation until October, 1800, when President John Adams and his cabinet and clerks moved to Washington.

General Washington, who had selected the site, who had pushed the building in every way in his power, and who was intensely interested in the project did not live to see the fulfillment of his desires—its occupation by the ruling authorities; he having passed away in December, 1799.

John Adams rode into Washington in bitterness of soul: at the quite recent election his political party, the Federal party, was defeated at the polls, while the Republicans, under the leadership of Jefferson, were successful. Adams comes to us in history as a strong man during the stormy period of the Revolution, but there was a strenk of meanness in him that showed itself in the closing days of his administration, by his filling every office that he could with his own political friends, and in his sneaking out of the city, refusing to accompany his successor, Jefferson, to the capitol when he took the oath of office.

When one stands on the steps of the capitol he says to himself: Here is the building whose corner stone was laid by Washington and every President since his day has here taken the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.

What an army they are, as they come before you! John Adams, of Massachusetts; a man of strong parts, the choice of Washington as his successor, but refused a re-election by the people. He reached the high office at the age of 62, and died in 1826 at the age of 91, and, as we all know, on the same day that Jefferson passed away.

Thomas Jefferson, scholar, statesman, diplomat, reached the presidency March 4, 1801, at the age of 57, and served two terms. The ringing line of his own "Declaration," "all men are created free and equal," was the keynote of his private and official life. Everything that smacked of pomp and royalty he considered out of place in the life and acts of the chief magistrate of a republic, and took the greatest pains to establish, what some name with approbation and others with a sneer, "Jeffersonian simplicity."

James Madison, the almost son of Jefferson, succeeded to the chair March 4, 1809. We are told that he then wore "a plain suit of black clothes, all of American manufacture." Madison, though an ardent lover of peace, was obliged to force a war with England, which was declared June 18, 1812, and made a gloomy opening to his second term from March 4, 1813.

He was obliged to vacate Washington in 1814 because of the British fleet, which landed a force of soldiers in August of that year. They captured the city, burned the White House, capitol, and other public buildings, and then regained their ships.

The city was rebuilt and peace came with the Treaty of Ghent, February 18, 1815. A strong effort was made to move the capital to some other point, because of the ease with which the British had captured it, but this did not succeed.

The presidency came to James Monroe at the age of 58, after about forty years of service in public affairs. He was "a tall, spare, gray-haired man, with a grave, mild face, dignified and courteous in bearing, and dressed always with fastidious care in a dark blue coat, buff vest, smallclothes, top-boots, and a cocked hat

THE CAPITOL FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

of Revolutionary style."

His administration began March 4, 1817, and lasted eight years. It is always mentioned as "the era of good feeling," and the pity is that such a phrase should be applicable only to this one man. He was succeeded, March 4, 1825, by John Quincy Adams, a son of the former President, John Adams.

John Q. Adams was 58 years of age, and is described as "a squat, square-jawed, red-faced man" who, like Monroe, had also been about forty years in public service. His friends describe him as a man of stainless purity, honorable, patriotic, and independent to a fault. An impartial historian says he was dogmatic, vindictive, bitterly censorious; suspicious, unjust in his judgments, and unable to get along with other men. Like his father, he was given but one term as President, and, also like his father, he refused to take any part in the inauguration of his successor, Andrew Jackson, but went off on a solitary horseback ride instead.

Andrew Jackson received 178 electoral votes to 83 cast for Adams. He took the oath of office March 4, 1829, and served two terms. Webster said: "I never saw such a crowd before; persons have come five hundred miles to see General Jackson, and they really seem to think that the country is rescued from some dreadful danger."

The portraits of Jackson show a figure tall, spare, erect and commanding, with features worn and seamed, but strong; piercing eyes, with shaggy brows, and lips which had a firm, defiant expression, a shock of bristling white hair lending an appropriate crown to his individuality.

Jackson was 62 when made President. He had been congressman, senator, judge, governor of Florida and soldier. He was the first representative of the new west and of the "masses." He "understood men thoroughly, and in practical sagacity and keenness of perception was unsurpassed among his contemporaries. He was to all but his declared enemies, cordial and winning, warm in his attachments, considerate to those around him, seldom impatient of contradiction, and never forgetful of what was due others. No better mannered man has ever filled the presidential chair."

I confess that General Jackson has always been one of my heroes. His victory over the British soldiers at New Orleans, and his promise to hang Calhoun and his crowd of "Nullifiers" higher than Haman, made him very dear to my heart. I love to find his strong old face on a public document, or even on a postage stamp.

Jackson was succeeded by Martin Van Buren, and rose from a sick bed that he might be present at the inauguration, March 4, 1837. Van Buren was 51 years old when made President, having been vice president the previous four years. He was in office but a few weeks when the great financial panic of 1837 came upon the country, and again in 1839 conditions were almost as bad as two years before.

Van Buren was a man of great talent and force, but his opposition to war with Mexico, and the dissatisfaction over trade conditions were too much for him; he was defeated by General Wm. Henry Harrison, who took office March 4, 1841.

President Harrison was 68 when he took the oath of office, and he died in just one month, or April 4th. He is prominently connected with our local history, having defended Fort Meigs from the British in 1813. Men are now living who sang through the "hard cider" campaign of 1840, and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were fairly sung into the White House.

Harrison was the first President to die in office, and his death was a profound shock to the country. He was succeeded by John Tyler, then 51 years old, who was chosen on the ticket because he was satisfactory to the slaveholders.

John Tyler came of an old and distinguished Virginia family and had been long in public life, but he was known, while in office, as "a President without a party," and had a very stormy time. He was not nominated for re-election and was succeeded by James K. Polk.

Polk was 50 years of age when made President—a plain, spare man, of middle stature, with a small head, angular brow, gray eyes, and a firm mouth; he wore his hair long and brushed back behind his ears.

War with Mexico was a part of the legacy bequeathed by Tyler to his successor. This was pushed to what we are told was "its brilliant conclusion" in 1848, but many of us are of Gen. Grant's opinion, that a "more unjust war was never declared."

Polk served but one term and was succeeded by Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was then 65 years old. He won his military laurels in the war with Mexico, and as "Old Rough and Ready" became a national hero. One of the attendants at the inaugural ball was a modest member of congress, one Abraham Lincoln, who could not have dreamed then that he would be in Taylor's place within a dozen years.

Taylor had the face and carriage of a military man; his whiskers had the military cut; his figure was erect and stocky. Like Jackson, he was a man of strong sense and simple, unaffected address; sparing of speech, he never wasted words, and always went straight to the heart of the matter in hand.

On July , 1850, Taylor passed away, and at noon the following day Millard Filmore took the oath of office as his successor.

Fillmore was a white-haired, stalwart man of 50, with broad, red features, shrewd, gray eyes, and of dignified speech and bearing. He was not renominated. He commanded a corps during the civil war. He was succeeded by Franklin Pierce, who was sworn in March 4, 1853.

Pierce was 53 years old, and among other experiences, had been a brigadier general in the Mexican war, and it was this which made him President. It is said that he was the most popular man in the country when he delivered his inaugural address; but he did not long enjoy this distinction. It was claimed that he could not say "no," and friends and opponents alike turned against him.

James Buchanan was sworn into office March 4, 1857, and was the first bachelor President. He was a genial and delightful companion with his intimates, had a keen sense of humor, knew how to dispose of place-hunting visitors, and yet send them away happy. He was 66 years old when he became President, and had large experience as a diplomat, but when the civil war was threatened his so-called "temporizing policy" met with severe criticism.

Monday, March 4, 1861, was a cloudless day. The air was full of threats of what was to happen to Lincoln, if he came forward to be inaugurated. A few minutes before noon President Buchanan drove to Willard's hotel. Lincoln came out and entered the presidential carriage. Then a company from the regular army formed a hollow square about him and moved down the avenue, followed by a few companies of volunteers. Lincoln took the oath of office. Before him were, perhaps, 60,000 people, all in absolute silence and every face serious, many in deep gloom.

Lincoln was then 52 years old. Four years later he entered upon his second term; the war was ended; the world hailed him as a great statesman, a great deliverer, and in six weeks, on April 14, 1865, he was stricken down by the assassin Booth.

Andrew Johnson was in his fifty-seventh year when called upon to assume the robe of Lincoln, April 15, 1865. He had been an uncompromising Union man at all times; he had won his way in spite of almost insurmountable disadvantages. He was pugnacious and forceful, with a resolute spirit. He did not understand how to compromise and did not try to persuade. Lacking these qualities he was soon at odds with congress and with almost all the men who had been closest to Lincoln. He was impeached; our Toledo congressman, James M. Ashley, taking a prominent part in that affair, but was acquitted. His administration was an unfortunate one for his own reputation and for the country.

A feeling of relief passed over the country when General U. S. Grant, March 4, 1869, took the oath of office, at the age of 47. For the first time in history colored men had places in the military escort. President Johnson had a bitter personal quarrel with General Grant, and, following the precedent of the two Adamses, refused to escort him to the capitol.

Grant was re-elected and served until Rutherford B. Hayes succeeded him, March 5, 1877. Mr. Hayes was our close neighbor so many years of his life that no one of Toledo can speak of him in other than complimentary terms. We knew him as a man of forceful character, as shown by the fight he made for "honest money" in 1875. We knew him as a patriot, and his blood that was spilled on South Mountain tells the story. We knew him as the first President to extend a conciliatory policy to the south and to favor civil service reform. We admired his courage in vetoing the Bland bill. We saw him in retirement a genial, courteous, neighbor and friend, and we believe that in character and ability he is well entitled to a place on the roll with Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

James A. Garfield was in his fiftieth year when he was given the presidential chair. In four months he was shot by the fanatic, Guiteau, and died in September.

On the death of Garfield, Chester A. Arthur became President, taking the oath September 20, 1881, being 51 years old. He was placed in an extremely difficult position, which, it is only justice to say, he filled with dignity and ability.

Grover Cleveland became President in 1885; was renominated, but defeated by Benjamin Harrison, a grandson of President Wm. Henry Harrison; then four years later he ran against Blaine and secured a second term.

General Harrison, serving from 1889 to 1893, gave the country an administration that was clean and brilliant, but he lacked the magnetism of the successful politician. He was icily cold, and it was said that it was hard to tell which left him with the more bitterness, the one to whom he refused a favor, or the one who received the coveted prize. In both cases he offended their pride.

Of William McKinley, inaugurated March 4, 1897, at the end of Cleveland's second term, and at the age of 53, I cannot write. It seems as if it were but a few months ago that he was here, with his fine personality, warm heart, keen knowledge of men and honest friendship. He was the first to really bring north and south together, and through his kindly tact the wounds of the civil war were healed. He was every inch a man, and his handsome face, looking upon me as I write, seems to declare that it cannot be true that we shall never listen to his silver voice again.

All these are the memories of the Presidents that belong to the capitol and to this building we call the White House; it is 170 feet long, 86 feet deep, has a "rustic" basement, two stories and an attic. We joined the people who, from 10 to 2, are permitted to visit the public rooms. We have read for years of the East Room, 82x40 feet, with a ceiling 22 feet high; the President's reception room, or the Blue Room, oval in shape; the Green Room, which has on the walls green velvet with white enamel wainscoting; the Red Room, where walls and window draperies are red velvet; all of these filled with articles of historic interest and of inestimable value.

Watchmen stand in every room, in the halls and about the grounds, ready to inform one of the history of these treasures, as well as to see that nothing is harmed.

We sat down on one of the benches and gave rein to our imagination. What happiness and what misery these walls have seen! The presidency of this great nation is a prize men may well strive for, yet it has rarely made its possessor happy, and has often brought him only trouble and disappointment. The ghosts of this long line of Presidents seem to wander through this long corridor, wringing their hands and whispering:

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

At the other end of the avenue are memories of men who long sought to occupy this house, Webster, Clay, Douglas. Let us pass out and meet them; they beckon to us to come and listen to their stories.

WITCH HAZEL SEASON

How the Brush Is Collected and Distilled in Connecticut.

Big carts, heavily loaded with brush, may be seen slowly moving along the country roads in most of the towns in lower Middlesex county at this time of the year, says the Hartford Courant. They are laden with brush cut from a species of the alder family, which after being chopped are put into a still, and the resulting product is witch hazel extract.

The witch hazel industry dates back about thirty-five years. In the early '70s a young man from Essex went to New York with a few barrels of witch hazel. He knew that he had a good thing, and he had the courage of his convictions. He placed one barrel of his product with every wholesale druggist who would take one. He then hired salesmen to go out on the streets and avenues and sell the witch hazel in small lots, turning the sales over to the jobbers who had taken his extract.

There are many kinds of witch hazel, for this product is rather remarkable in that it has no standard except that given by its manufacturer. It is not subject to a chemical test, and the purchaser must depend for its worth upon the good faith of its distiller. In making alcohol, for instance, a distiller obtains but four gallons of proof spirit from a bushel of corn, though he keeps his still working until the crack of doom.

In the distillation of witch hazel, however, a distiller can take out twenty gallons, forty, or even twenty barrels from a ton of brush at one operation. He can keep on running the extract until he gets tired; it is all witch hazel, but, as a matter of fact, the first gallon is the strongest, the second is a little weaker, and so on until the odor in running is but temporary, and there is nothing left.

Others there are who, instead of using the green twigs, distill from the dried bark, because it is so much cheaper and can be made any time in the year. But the product so obtained has not the fine, pungent odor obtained from young twigs. Some also use a larger proportion of water than is called for by the amount of the material, and the resulting product is an aqueous distillation with but slight traces of witch hazel's characteristic odor.

The witch hazel season does not open until after all their crops have been harvested. There is at such a time little for the farmers to do, and if it were not for this industry it might go hard with some of them. They simply hitch their horses to a big wagon and, armed with small hatchets, drive out into the woods. The witch hazel grows in hilly and rough places and it is usually difficult to get to the spot with a heavy team.

On arriving at a good growth of the bush all hands set to work cutting the brush off near the roots and piling it into the wagons. There is no mistaking it, for it has a characteristic look and pungent but pleasant odor. When a load is obtained it is driven to the nearest cutting station, where it is cut, then macerated and put into the still. The price paid for the brush is about $4.50 to $5 a ton.

The brush is very plentiful and easily cut, but is sometimes hard to reach, and the cutting stations are often distant, so that the farmers cannot dispose of large quantities in a day. There is, therefore, not very much money in it for them, but it has its advantages, for it keeps them and their stock busy at a time of the year when there is little else to be done.

A QUEEN'S EMBARRASSMENT

A pretty story is told of the first state reception held by the Queen of Greece when a bride of seventeen, says M. A. P. Supported by her maids of honor, the young queen, although suffering an agony of nervousness, received her guests with a dignity that favorably impressed the ladies of the court. When the formal introductions were over, her majesty, hearing her husband's step in the adjoining room, on the impulse of the moment, rushed to ask him if she was doing all right, and to inquire whether he thought she had made a good impression or not. Flushed with excitement, and with her train thrown over her arm, she clasped her husband's arm, looking eagerly into his face, only anxious to know if he were proud of her or not, and quite forgot all about her guests until the king, with a hearty laugh, pointed out the fact that she was visible to them all through the glass.

The ACCOMPLICE

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By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

CHAPTER XXX—(Continued.)

The speaker's voice sank to a whisper, and in the awful silence which followed I glanced at Alice Emory. From the moment Gilbert had called the witness to the stand her expression had indicated horror, and as Hunt uttered the last words she suddenly threw her arm around Barstow's shoulder sobbing convulsively.

I fairly gasped as I watched the scene. If Hunt's story were true Ferris Barstow was not only a murderer, but a cowardly cur who had attempted to screen himself behind a woman at the peril of her life, and yet the victim apparently forgave him, and reproached herself for having betrayed him! Blackguard as he was, the defendant's action seemed to lift the man out of himself, and as he gazed silently into his client's face I saw a look in his eyes which would have honored a better man and from that instant his entire demeanor changed.

"Did you not know what had happened Mr. Hunt?" Gilbert demanded, after a pause.

"Not until Barstow got up," the witness answered, "and then I saw he had a miniature foil in his hand which Shaw used as a paper cutter. I had seen it lying on the table just a moment before."

The witness paused again, took a sip of water, and waited for a prompting question.

"Did the sight of that weapon tell you what had occurred??" queried Gilbert.

Hunt shook his head.

"I never dreamed of it until Barstow gripped my arm and whispered that the man was dead," he answered, "and even then I couldn't believe it, for I dropped down beside the body and tried to restore it to life. Barstow helped me for a time, but he must have known it was useless, for as I worked he locked the door and outlined his plan to make it a case of suicide. I did whatever he ordered. He hypnotized me once, and since then I've never been able to oppose him. He owned me until—until I got this jolt on my head yesterday. Maybe that cured me."

The injured man smiled faintly and motioned the attendant to lift him higher in his chair.

"You know how we escaped," he continued. "It was Barstow who knelt in the candle drippings and gave the clew to the blue threads, but neither of us knew we had left any trace until we heard what the police had discovered. Then I got panic stricken."

"How did you escape from the veranda roof?" the judge inquired. "Did you pass through the window?"

"No, sir," he answered. "The foreman gave the clew to that. We swung down from the veranda roof on a shutter of one of the kitchen windows, just as Mr. Lambert suggested."

A ripple of applause started in the audience, but the judge's gavel quickly suppressed it.

"Did I understand you to say you became panic stricken after the discovery of the blue threads from Mr. Barstow's trousers?" the prosecutor continued, quietly.

"Yes, sir," Hunt responded. "I wanted Barstow to get out of the country, and when he wouldn't hear of that I threatened to leave him. He soon cured me of any such notion, however, and when I was sufficiently cowed he told me his plan. He was engaged to Miss Emory, he said, and she had promised to say nothing about having seen me in the house—and she stuck to her promise, all right," he added, warmly.

"Do you mean to say you plotted to shield yourself and Barstow by casting suspicion on Miss Emory?" demanded the judge, disgustedly.

"No, indeed, sir," protested the witness. "I never dreamed she would be suspected until it was too late, and then Barstow argued that she was hopelessly implicated, anyway, and the safest way for us all was to stick it out and get her acquitted."

"Did you know that he had told her that you were the murderer, and that in shielding you she was protecting his dearest friend?" interposed the prosecutor.

"I did not," Hunt asserted. "I never knew it until Miss Frayne brought me your message saying she was swearing my life away," he added.

"You entered into Barstow's plans without any particular fear of the consequences, did you not?" suggested Gilbert.

"Well, at first it seemed as though there was little or no risk," the witness answered, "but I got panicky when Barstow told me he had retained the paper transferring Shaw's securities to Miss Emory and had had it filed. After the trial was safely over he was going to marry her, he declared, and then he'd make a rich man of me. I was afraid that paper would ruin her, and when it was discovered I thought the game was up. But Barstow assurred me that no harm could come to her—that he loved her, and would confess rather than injure a hair of her head. It didn't take much to persuade me, anyway. I was an accomplice, and Barstow never let me forget it. His only fear was that Miss Mapes, and the housemaid would make some damaging admissions, and when he finally got them out of the way he thought all the danger was over. Then Miss Mapes turned up, bringing the Field girl with her. She was in a towering rage because the case had proceeded to trial, for Barstow had promised to clear Miss Emory without a trial, if she would leave the state. We knew she had destroyed Miss Emory's skirt with the idea of helping her, and Barstow was so scared that she'd make some other fool break that he wouldn't put her on the stand even to prove the exchange of rooms, and he was equally afraid the prosecution would get hold of her. I called on her the night the jury was impaneled and begged her to go away, or at least make a clean breast of everything she knew, but I never discovered what she was keeping back until Mr. Corning told me what she blurted out about the quarrel between Shaw and Miss Emory. Of course that almost unhorsed Barstow, and he naturally turned on her to divert the attention of the jury. But Miss Emory was too loyal a friend for that, and he ought to have known it. Hadn't she risked her life to save him or his friend, or somebody he called his friend? Hadn't she stood by and—"

Gilbert raised his hand and checked the excited witness whose voice was gradually rising to a shout.

"Pardon me, Mr. Hunt," he interposed. "You must keep to facts and let me ask questions."

Hunt nodded with a grim smile and settled back in his chair.

"Tell the jury how you received the injuries from which you are now suffering," continued Gilbert, calmly.

"One of our men, who was keeping track of Miss Mapes and the Field girl in Melton yesterday, discovered that they wanted a carriage to get back to Pollicet," the witness responded, "and this struck Barstow as a good opportunity to get them out of the state. He made me hire a hack, remove the handles from the doors, and disguise myself as hackman. Then I was to meet the two women at a shop in town, get them in to the carriage and carry them over the state line and keep them away until the trial was over. Everything worked well until some fellow tried to stop the horses, thinking they were running away, and when I was trying to dissuade him with the butt of my whip I was thrown from the box-seat and fell on my head. That's all I know about it."

"How did you happen to come here to testify tonight?"

"Well, this morning, Miss Barbara Frayne—who was with the fellow who stopped the horses yesterday—called to find out how I was," the witness answered, "and she was so kind and cheering I got into conversation with her and let her see I was interested in the case, and she promised to call at the noon recess and tell me how matters stood. Well, she came and told me what was happening, and I suppose she must have seen how it worried me, for she began to ask questions. I fought her off for a while, but she worked and plead with me until I owned up a whole lot, and she persuaded me to let her tell you. I suppose that's how Mr. Corning came to see me, isn't it? I tried to get here earlier, but the doctor couldn't patch me up until tonight. I'm glad I got here though. It corroborates Miss Emory, doesn't it, and an accomplice needs to be corroborated—"

The witness' voice died away in a husky whisper, and he sank back wearily in his chair. Gilbert stooped and spoke to his assistant and then gravely addressed the court.

"That is all, your honor," he announced.

The judge leaned over his desk gazing earnestly at Barstow, and every eye in the room centered on the lawyer, who sat quietly watching the limp figure in the witness chair.

"Does the defense wish to cross-examine?" he inquired, gravely.

Barstow rose and faced the court with perfect self possession.

"The defense does not wish to cross-examine," he retorted. "But the uncontradicted testimony of this witness demands the instant discharge of the defendant, and I renew my request that the jury be forthwith instructed to acquit."

The man's tone and manner were as rough and aggressive as they had been at the opening of the trial. To all outward appearances the testimony had no interest for him save that it was favorable to his client.

"I think it my duty to join in the defendant's request, and I therefore move that the jury be instructed to acquit the defendant at the bar."

A burst of applause followed Gilbert's solemn announcement, and the judge's gavel was powerless to suppress the tumult until Barstow rose and held up his hand.

"I withdraw my suggestion, and request the court to deny the prosecutor's!" he exclaimed, as soon as he could be heard. "This defendant is entitled to the only reparation the state can make her under the circumstances, which is an uninstructed verdict of not guilty at the hands of her peers. I therefore demand, not as a matter of favor, but as a matter of right, that her case be submitted to the jury with no directions from the court, save to do full justice."

I do not like to think I was the only person in the room who understood the dignity of this appeal, but I know I felt like cheering it until Bayne whispered that he guessed Barstow must have heard the story of the Montana jury, but even that cynical suggestion did not destroy my appreciation of the man's spirit. He had been a brute and a blackguard, but he was carrying the matter off with a high hand like a gentleman, and I paid mental tribute to his attitude.

"The jury will retire to consider their verdict," announced the judge.

My associates rose, but before they could leave the box I held them in whispered consultation for a moment and we quietly resumed our seats.

Then Judge Dudley nodded to the clerk, who immediately rose and faced us.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he began, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," I answered, rising as I spoke.

"How say you, gentlemen of the jury," he continued. "Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty of the offense as charged?"

"Not guilty," I responded, but before I had completed the words they were drowned in a thunderous burst of cheering, and immediately all was wild confusion. Men leaped on the benches and howled like maniacs, women wept, and enthusiasts fought to clasp the defendant's hand, while the judge pounded his desk and attendants rushed about endeavoring to suppress the demonstration. We were still standing in our places watching this scene of frenzied joy when we heard ourselves addressed in even, earnest tones.

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Jury, I thank you on behalf of my client and on my own behalf for the justice of this verdict at your hands."

Barstow stood close to the jury rail as he uttered the words, and as we stared at him in open-mouthed amazement a sheriff's officer approached and whispered something in his ear.

"Certainly," we heard him answer. "Wait till I've had a chance to congratultae my client and I'll be at your service."

He moved away as he spoke, and as my eyes followed him across the room I saw Barbara Frayne greet Gilbert with outstretched hands, and they were still standing together gazing into each other's eyes as the crowd surged around them and hid them from view.

XXXI.

I suppose it was somewhat presumptuous for an unknown bachelor and recluse like myself to think of giving a dance at "The Hermitage," but Barbara Frayne's suggestion to that effect was the first thing I thought of after I left the court room, and I stopped at Pollicet on my way from Melton the next morning and reminded her of her promise to act as the committee of arrangements. Her enthusiastic response settled the matter, and before the day was over I was actively engaged in fulfilling her preliminary orders. In fact, for the next few weeks I thought of little else, and the hours I passed in the company of my committee working up the details of the affair were the happiest I had ever known. At first I had doubted the wisdom of the venture and was prepared to abandon it on very little provocation, but all my misgivings vanished under her inspiration and before long the result was an assured success. Certainly no festivity was ever conceived in a spirit of greater gayety and good comradeship than my "coming-out party," but I did not realize how eagerly I had looked forward to it until the day arrived.

Perhaps it was unreasonable to expect any occasion to fulfil the promise of such joyous planning, but it must be admitted that the long-looked-for evening was a bitter disappointment when it came.

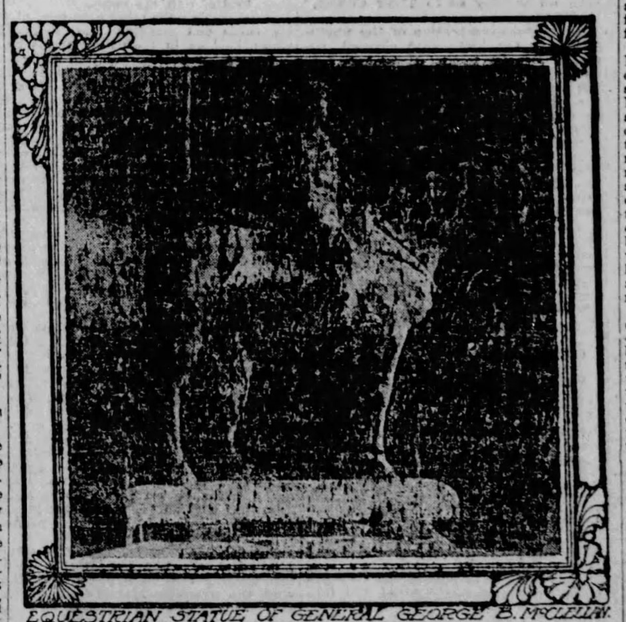
In the first place the Fraynes did not appear until the dance was in full swing, and in the second place I saw nothing of Miss Barbara after she arrived. Indeed, I had scarcely welcomed her when a beardless youth whisked her away, and I merely caught fleeting glimpses of her afterwards as she glided across the hall or library with one or another of her numerous partners. I had counted on having the first dance with her, but I solaced myself with the thought of the cotillon which was to follow the supper, and for a time my duties as host prevented me from realizing how little the evening was fulfilling my expectations.

At supper I maneuvered to place Miss Barbara at my table, but again I was disappointed, and when I found myself stranded with three hungry chaperons I began to grow disgusted with the whole affair. I shall never forget the appetites of those women. At first it was amusing to watch their enjoyment of the refreshments, but as time wore on and the dining room began to thin, it ceased to be a joke, and I grew restless, impatient, and discouraged. At last, in sheer despair that they would ever rise from the table, I excused myself and hurried to the library, but I had no sooner reached it than I wished myself back again. The cotillon had already begun, and Barbara Frayne and Deake Gilbert were paired as partners.

For a moment I stood in the crowded doorway watching the merry crowd of dancers, and then sought my den at the back of the house, and sitting down in the curtained bay window gazed on the wintry landscape. It had been aggravating enough to see the girl for whom the dance was given handed from one callow youth to another, but to stay and watch Gilbert monopolize her for the cotillon was more than I could tolerate.

I had had more than one encounter with the prosecutor at "Heathercote," but until he actually supplanted me with Miss Barbara under my own roof I never understood his attitude towards me. He had always been friendly and good-natured, but there was something in his easy self-possession which jarred me, and without knowing why, I could not respond to his cordiality. The moment I saw him sitting beside Barbara Frayne, however, I knew the reason of my instinctive resentment. He was a generous rival—a victor who could afford to be magnanimous and kindly—an accepted lover who could indulge in a noble sort of compassion for a late competitor. A suspicion of this had more than once crossed my mind, and why I had not understood it earlier was utterly beyond my comprehension. I had certainly received enough warning to put a far duller

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S STATUE FOR PHILADELPHIA PARK



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—The equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan, to be placed in Fairmount park, this city, has reached here to be cast in iron.

The statue was modeled in Paris, by Paul W. Bartlett, sculptor, and has been sent to the Henry-Bonnard Bronze company for casting.

It is sixteen feet six inches in height and will weigh about ten thousand pounds. It shows General McClellan with sword drawn, sitting erect on a horse.

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National Med. Institute, Dep. 38, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Osborn, former U. S. pension examiner and county poor Doctor of Barber Co. Kans., writes Oct. 4, '05 after having tried and tested the new remedy: "Glory and Honor to the National Med. Institute."

man upon his guard, but apparently it was decreed that my eyes should not be opened until I had actually given a dance in honor of the happy pair.

The situation was ludicrous, but it might easily have become humiliating, if any one had discovered my feelings, and I promptly determined to rejoin my guests and do all I could to make the evening worthy of its inspiration. With this thought, I turned quickly from the window, but paused as I caught the sound of Abel Corning's voice.

"He wouldn't have got more if he'd stood trial," the assistant prosecutor was saying as he entered the room.

I felt I could not meet Gilbert's associate at that moment, and hoping he would soon retire I drew back again behind the curtains.

"But a ten-year sentence is nothing under the circumstances," protested his companion, whom I recognized as a fellow named Henley.

"It's enough for Barstow," answered Corning, lighting a cigaret. "The mere fact of conviction means ruin to a lawyer. He couldn't have been held for more than manslaughter in the first degree, and I think Gilbert was right in accepting something short of that to escape a long trial. They say Alice Emory dissuaded Barstow from making a fight, and, strange as it may seem, she is sticking to him through thick and thin. Women are queer things!"

"When did he throw up the sponge?" "Today."

The men smoked in silence for a while, and I waited impatiently for them to finish their cigarets.

"Do you believe the jury would have convicted Alice Emory if she hadn't gone on the stand?" inquired Henley, after a pause.

Corning shrugged his shoulders.

"You must ask our host that question," he responded; "but even if they had acquitted her, most people would have believed she was guilty, and the matter would never have been cleared up. Barstow pretty nearly checkmated us, anyway," he added, reflectively.

"How do you mean?"

"Why, he almost succeeded in forcing an adjournment, and if Judge Dudley hadn't suspected something he'd have let the case go over until the morning, and by that time Bartsow would have closed his client's mouth and got Hunt under his control again. Great Scott, what a night that was!" Corning went on, reminiscently. "Everything hung by a thread, and it was touch-and-go all the time. Do you remember when Barstow tried to resign from the case?"

Henley nodded.

"Well, if he had managed to get out of the court room at that crisis we'd never have seen him again, and after Miss Emory had testified he almost gave us the slip again."

"How?"

"Well, you see, I had been working with Hunt all the evening, but I hadn't succeeded in getting enough out of him to give us the clew we wanted, and though Gilbert kept sending me reports of what was going on in the court room it wasn't until Barbara Frayne brought word of the actual accusation against Hunt that we persuaded him to go to court, and as it was we arrived only just in the nick of time. Another five minutes and Barstow would have forced an adjournment and made good his escape. By Jove, it makes me pant to think of it!"

The speaker drew a long breath of relief.

"I don't wonder," responded his companion. "It must have been exciting. Didn't Gilbert suspect anything until the foreman began to question Miss Mapes?"

"Not even then," Corning asserted. "But if Lambert hadn't suspected the housekeeper we would never have discovered anything at all, for it was Barstow's attack on her testimony which drove Miss Emory to the stand."

"I don't believe the jury would have convicted her anyway," asserted Henley.

"Your guess is as good as the next man's on that point," answered Corning. "but I know Gilbert thought he'd won the case when the court adjourned for supper."

"Well, if he had, he wouldn't be where he is now," laughed Henley.

"What do you mean?" inquired Corning.

"You know whom he's dancing with, don't you?" inquired his companion. "If he'd won the Emory case he'd have lost a far more important suit, I'm thinking."

"You're dreaming," retorted Corning, testily.

"Think so?" drawled the other. "Well, there are some who'd like to be wakened if a certain engagement is a dream."

"Nonsense!" protested Corning. "Don't go bellowing that about the house."

"Bellowing it?" repeated Henley. "There's no need to. Everybody knows it. But he's entitled to play it's a secret if he wants to, I suppose."

"I suppose so, too," admitted Corning, rising, and throwing his cigarette in the fire. "Let's go back and steal another dance."

I remained staring at the rug at my feet for some moments after the men departed. Apparently the secret was known to everybody but me. Doubtless Miss Frayne had been engaged to Gilbert when I first met her, and she had merely used me in the hope of securing favor for her friend. But nothing could excuse her subsequent behavior, and I flushed angrily at the thought of the spectacle I must have presented. How she must have smiled; how they both must have been amused at my enthusiastic interest in this dance! Well, I would join in the joke and carry it off with spirit. If one had to be a jackass, the laughing kind was much to be preferred.

I parted the curtains and was about to step out when I saw a girl standing near the divan at the other side of the room. She was stooping as though looking for something on the floor, and as her back was turned towards me I shook the curtain rings to warn her of my presence. Instantly she whirled about and sat down on the divan, gathering her feet beneath her, and to my astonishment I found myself face to face with Barbara Frayne.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" she exclaimed, with a glad laugh of relief. "I didn't know any one was in here. Forgive me for intruding."

"Pardon me for surprising you," I responded, lightly.

"Is this the hermit's Holy of Holies?" she inquired.

"No—only his retreat," I answered.

"But why have you retreated?" she demanded. "Don't you dare face the music? Come, sit down and confess!"

She motioned to the divan, and as I moved forward to accept the invitation my feet struck against something on the floor, and stooping down I picked up a satin slipper.

"Hello!" I exclaimed, examining it. "Cinderella must have passed this way."

"She did," laughed my companion, coloring slightly. "She came in here for repairs. Deliver please!" she continued, holding out her hand.

"Are you sure you're Cinderella?" I inquired. "This slipper isn't glass."

"No, but it lacks a buckle and I identify it."

"Cinderella proved her property by its fit," I suggested.

"Well, if I'll do that you must prove yourself Prince Charming," she retorted. "Is it a bargain?" she added, laughingly.

"I'm afraid Mr. Gilbert would prosecute me for detaining you under false pretenses if I attempted to conclude that bargain," I answered.

"Well, you do look more like a knight than a prince," she admitted, critically, "and not my knight-errant, either," she continued, disapprovingly, "but he of the rueful countenance. What do you mean by hiding in your den and compelling us to hunt you up?"

"Us?" I repeated. "Whom do you mean?"

"All those with favors to bestow."

"You have a favor for me?" I inquired, smilingly.

"Well, I had," she answered reproachfully, "but I gave it away when I couldn't find you. If you're very repentant, however, we might steal a dance now."

"I'm afraid your partner wouldn't think that fair," I protested.

"My partner?"

"Mr. Gilbert," I explained.

"Oh, Deake," she answered, lightly. "By the way, that reminds me. He asked me to present his apologies for running off without seeing you, but he had to catch the midnight train, and it would hardly do for him to be late tomorrow—would it?" she added, laughingly.

"If he'd stayed until the end of the dance," I responded, "he'd have been up in time for the earliest morning train, and—"

"But his wedding is at noon."

I stared at the girl in amazement.

"Don't you know he's to be married in Philadelphia tomorrow?" she exclaimed. "Well, I know he intended to tell you tonight," she went on, "although he didn't want it generally known, because—"

"I thought he was dancing the cotillon with you," I interrupted.

"No, indeed," Miss Barbara answered. "I didn't have any partner so he offered to keep me company for a while."

"You didn't have any partner" I repeated, accusingly.

"Well, I thought I had," she answered, "but he forgot—"

"He forgot?"

"Yes. Now confess, didn't you?"

"Indeed, I did not," I asserted. "But I tried to forget when I saw Mr. Gilbert had taken my place."

"Now, for an intelligent juror that was a very stupid proceeding," she asserted, "to say nothing of its injustice to me."

"If I have been unjust I have been punished for it," I protested. "And my coming-out party has been almost spoiled. Won't you save it by giving me the remainder of the dance?"

"It was my fault!" she exclaimed, impulsively. "Come!"

She started up from the divan as she spoke, but drew back laughingly.

"My slipper, please," she demanded.

"I must have proof of its ownership," I answered, warningly.

"I accept the test," she responded.

I stooped down, and as I fitted the slipper on her foot I glanced up at her.

"Mademoiselle Cinderella," I began, "I am the bearer of a message. Will your ladyship deign to hear it?"

"A message?" she repeated. "From whom?"

"From a comrade, a friend—a petitioner—a knight—"

"Are you sure?" she interrupted.

"I am in the sender's confidence, mademoiselle," I answered. "He bids me say he loves you, and has loved you since the very hour he met you—that he knows no words to tell you what lies hidden in his heart. He merely asks that you will look into his eyes and tell him what you see there."

The girl gazed steadily at me for a moment as I ceased speaking.

"What do you see in mine?" she questioned.

"A lover," I responded.

"A prince?" she queried.

"No—only a beggarly pleader," I answered.

"Look closer," she whispered, "and you will see Prince Charming."

"Witch!" I murmured, with my arms about her. "You've transformed me!"

She shook her head as she gazed up smilingly into my face.

"You had to be the prince if I proved Cinderella," she answered. "It was part of the contract."

"Is the contract fulfilled then?" I questioned, and looking down into her eyes I saw my answer. "Then know ye, Cinderella," I continued, sagely, "that contracts are signed—sealed—and—"

I would have illustrated all my learning but the words were taken from my lips.

"And delivered!" she interrupted, softly.

THE END.

Oil Cure for Cancer Epithelioma on Left Side of Nose Cured.

Delphos, Ohio, June 11 1905.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—The sore on my wife's nose has entirely disappeared, and she is as happy as a lark. I can see nothing, but she says there is a very small scar where it was, but I think that will go away in time. Yours respectfully,

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READ AND YOU WILL LEARN

That the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice endorse and recommend, in the strongest terms possible, each and every ingredient entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, "liver complaint," torpid liver, or biliousness, chronic bowel affections, and all catarrhal diseases of whatever region, name or nature. It is also a specific remedy for all such chronic or long standing cases of catarrhal affections and their resultants, as bronchial, throat and lung diseases (except consumption) accompanied with severe coughs. It is not so good for acute colds and coughs, but for lingering, or chronic cases it is especially efficacious in producing perfect cures. It contains Black Cherrybark, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot, Stone root, Mandrake root and Queen's root—all of which are highly praised as remedies for all the above mentioned affections by such eminent medical writers and teachers as Prof. Bartholow, of Jefferson Med. College; Prof. Hare, of the Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago, and scores of others equally eminent in their several schools of practice.

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A booklet of extracts from eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients mailed *free* on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Doesn't Pray for the Senate.

It is being told that W. R. Stubbs, accompanied by his little son, went into the senate gallery the last time they were in Washington, says the Kansas City Star. Among the persons the boy was interested in was Edward Everett Hale, a magnificent-looking old man. His father told him that was the chaplain. "Oh, he prays for the senate, doesn't he" asked young Stubbs. "No," replied the Kansas speaker, "he gets up and takes a look at the senate and prays for the country."

GRAND CANYON RICH IN ORE

Copper Found in Abundance on Sides of the Great Chasm.

The Grand canyon of the Colorado is so closely associated with the barren country of the southwest that its possession in valuable mineral resources is comparatively unknown. As a matter of fact, however, the erosion which has been continuing for centuries on such an enormous scale, has brought to the surface indications of metal which are familiar to the few prospectors who have explored the canyon.

The most notable deposit of this kind thus far discovered is copper ore. A mine is now in operation on what is known as the Grand View trail, which is undoubtedly one of the richest in the world.

Little work in the way of development was undertaken until recently, when an organization known as the Canyon Copper company exploited it on a scientific basis with the result that ore was found which actually assays 75 per cent carbonate, being largely of the malachite variety.

The mine is situated in a formation over 1,000 feet below the rim and in one of the buttes or pillars in proximity to the southern side of the canyon. The ore lies in such a position that it can be readily reached by latteral openings and so extensive is the deposit that in places the width is no less than 500 feet.

As yet the ore is extracted almost entirely by hand labor, and while enough of it has been taken to the smelter to determine its commercial value, the bulk of it has thus far been placed in the stock pile.

Owing to the location of the mine the modern method of transportation as yet has not been employed and that followed in South America and Mexico and some other countries is in vogue—packing the ore intended for the smelter to the rim on the backs of burros.

As may be imagined, this is a very expensive process, but the richness of the ore is such that it can be procured in this manner, transported to the nearest railway, which is fourteen miles distant and hauled by rail to El Paso—615 miles—and a large profit realized from the metal obtained.

The plans of the company contemplate the construction of an aerial tramway, as a source of electric power is available from a water course which flows through one of the branch canyons into the Colorado.

The miners are practically the only human beings who permanently reside in the Grand canyon, their settlement being located above the gorge through which the river flows.

DEAFNESS CURED

Wonderful New Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises.

At last after years of study and research, the wonderful nature forces have been harnessed together and **Deafness can be cured.** If I did not know positively that my method could cure I would not allow my name to be connected with this treatment. My standing is such that I cannot afford to misrepresent or distort the facts. I know what this treatment will do and what it has done and can safely say, "It is the greatest, grandest and simplest in the world today." It seems to make no difference with this cure as to age, how long standing or deep seated the deafness is, its cures are permanent. Test your hearing with a watch. If you do not hear it five feet away, you are deaf. Write me giving age, sex, cause, how long deaf, if you have Catarrh, Rheumatism, or Nervous trouble, and if you hear better in noisy places, and all particulars bearing on your case, and I will give you my truthful opinion as to whether your case is curable or not. I give an absolutely scientific opinion with a full explanation of your case and a Booklet on Deafness and Head Noises free without charge. The advice contained in this book has been the means of saving the hearing of hundreds of people. Write today to the discoverer, Guy Clifford Powell, M. D., 1420 Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., for free information including his valuable free book.

A THRILLING MOMENT.

It was at an English lock that a diver was working at massive gates, when a current, caused by the shutting of the gates for his inspection, sucked him off his feet and he felt himself being drawn between the smooth gates, with nothing at which to grasp. And with the shutting his air hose and life line would be cut as with a knife! But in a flash came an inspiration. As he was swept through he took his hammer and held the iron head between the closing gates and hung there. He dared not signal to be drawn up, for to tug at him would mean death. But the men above quickly realized that something was the matter, and they swung the gates open again, and not till then did they slowly draw the diver to the surface and to safety.—Technical World.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A YOUTHFUL KING.

The youngest king in the world is Daudi Chau, King of Uganda, Africa, who is now about eight. He holds his court seated on a scarlet throne with a leopard skin mat under his feet, and bearing in his hand a toy gun. The British exercise a protectorate over the young king and his kingdom, and have established for him a sort of parliament, which he opens regularly with much pomp.—Exchange.

HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION

That Government Not Anxious to Export the People.

Baron Louis de Leway, royal commissioner of emigration in the kingdom of Hungary, has written, at the instance of the Hungarian government, an article on "The Hungarian Emigration Law," which is published in the North American Review. The object of the Hungarian government in procuring the publication of this article is to correct certain misunderstandings which have been rife regarding its attitude toward the emigration of Hungarians to the United States. It has been falsely represented that the Hungarian government connives at ridding Hungary of the undesirable elements of her population, and that it aplies the emigration law to encourage emigration in the interest of the Cunard line. No more conclusive refutation of such an idea could be imagined than the Hungariaan emigration law as expounded by Baron de Levay. The law was framed and passed by Hungarian legislators under the conviction that the country was being impoverished by the loss of multitudes of people who were induced by steamship agents to seek homes in the new world, and its primary purpose was to check threatened depopulation. It provides the most stringent measures for limiting emigration and for preventing its encouragement, and it absolutely forbids emigration to undesirable people, including those who are criminal or feebleminded, and to those who cannot meet the immigrant requirements of the United States. Says Baron de Levay:

"The facts here given prove conclusively that the Hungarian government, in its efforts to check emigration, from which its own country suffers irreparable economical and moral injury, has gone to the extreme limits of a free state against its free citizens. It is also patent that the Hungarian legislature was not animated in its endeavor merely by a regard for the interests of its subjects, but that it was also anxious to respect the laws of foreign powers, especially those of the United States.

"It would unnecessarily weary the reader should we mention all the measures taken by the Hungarian government to secure strict compliance with its emigration laws. Suffice it to state that, for the purpose of watching emigration, a governmental frontier police has been organized, which at Fiume, and at all railroad crossings reaching beyond the borders of the country, subject emigrants to a rigorous examination, to ascertain whether everyone who is found for the North American union has complied with the legal requirements under which the United States admits immigrants into the country. It is a significant fact, indicating the control exercised by the government, that, during the last eighteen months, not less than 2,000 secret emigration agents have been dealt with according to the law, and that at present 1,500 persons are under the surveillance of the police, suspected of promoting emigration."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From The Baker & Taylor Co., New York:

The volume entitled The Bible and Spiritual Criticism comprises a group of 12 lectures, delivered by Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, at Exeter, London, for the purpose of calling the attention of the public mind to the contents of the Bible and its spiritual value. The lectures are a defence of the inspiration and integrity of the Scriptures, and form a comprehensive exposition of the word of God.

Another volume of Biblical teaching is the True Doctrine of Prayer, by Leander Chamberlain. The author's exposition of what prayer is and what it does, is founded upon the Lord's Prayer and upon the doctrine of prayer as it is contained in the Bible.

How and where to build a country home is the subject of the text contained in the handsome volume by Charles E. Hooper, entitled The Country House. The book is a complete manual of house building in the country, which gives special advice about the site, planning and building of a home, instructs in possibilities of outside finish, the style of doors, windows and fireplaces; considers fully the important matters of plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, water supply and drainage, and discusses the style, size and equipment of every room. Assembled these suggestions is a chapter of specimen contracts and specifications, together with many plans and illustrations from photographs.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The Divine Man, by Joseph Ware, is a handsome volume giving in the form of an epic poem, the law of universal progression by which the universes were brought into being, and also by which our own world of human life is governed. The poem is divided into twelve parts through which is traced the narrative of the life and death of the great Master and its real signification to humanity. The True Light Publishing Company, Mechanicsburg, O.

The Long Arm entitles a collection of detective stories written by Samuel M. Gardenhire. The tales relate a series of adventures and complexities of a kind which are bred in the under world of a great city. The stories are clever and will interest readers who enjoy a good detective "yarn." Harper & Brothers, New York.

In the book named Vrouw Grobelaar and Her Leading Cases, which has for its author Percival Gibbon, is a collection of South African folk tales, related by Vrouw Grobelaar, a garrulous Boer grandmother. These are stories of magic and witchcraft and of Boer life, told with humor and dramatic force. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The story of a dual personality is told in the novel, Double Trouble, written by Herbert Quick. The tale relates the strange experiences of Mr. Florian Amidon, who is at one time an admirable young man, and at another an individual directly the opposite of the estimable Mr. Amidon. The story is an amusing hypnotic farce, cleverly planned and written. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Sage Brush Parson, by A. B. Ward, is an entertaining novel, depicting the unconventional life in the sage brush wastes of Nevada. The leading character is Clement Vaughn, an itinerant English preacher, whose depleted health has driven him to America. Filled with a great enthusiasm for saving souls, he begins his evangelistic work immediately after his arrival in a little Nevada mining town, and the story is made from the incidents attending his attempts to establish a church in a godless community. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

NEW AND SIMPLE BAROMETER

Dr. Eydam, a noted German meteorologist, has discovered a new and extremely simple kind of barometer. It consists of the telegraph wire which is strung from pole to pole along the roadsides.

Dr. Eydam declares that by listening closely to the sound made by the wind blowing across the wire any one can tell exactly what the weather is likely to be several days in advance. If the wires emit a deep, mellow and sustained, note, like that of an organ, it means that the weather will be showery, with possible gales. A sharp, high note foretells cold, stormy weather, with, in winter, snow and sleet.—Electricity.

Big Farm Paper A Whole Year Free

We will send you our great farm paper absolutely free for a whole year if you will do us a small favor. Just send us names and addresses of five good farmers and inclose 2-cent stamp. The Valley Farmer is a handsomely printed farm journal, established 15 years, edited by the ablest agricultural writers of the country, published on its own $20,000 rotary magazine press by the largest publishing house in the West, and read by over a quarter of a million people, its circulation reaching every state in the Union. Address with stamp, Valley Farmer, 590 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

HOW the TOWN was STARTED

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

TENNINAS.

"Sure," related the pioneer citizen, "I remember when this town was nothing but a camp and hopes for the future, and I've always argued to my own satisfaction that it got its start from the first true home that was opened up here, with a real mother and a young wife managing things inside, and the Boy hard at work packing in supplies.

"This town was nothing but wilds then; the wilds of Montana that seemed like the kind that couldn't be tamed. We were doing construction work on a branch of a cross-continent railroad, planning to build a town as soon as the railroad was through, or sooner if we could get settlers to come in and rustle. The camp was all men, and I happened to be Boss. The men were not exactly what you would call the cream of society, but most of the boys were good fellows at heart if you could only get through the tough crust and reach the valve that kept 'em going.

"They were the 'don't care' sort, that would take any kind of a chance, and, win or lose, it was all the same. There were about as many opinions in our camp as there were men, and occasionally they'd get excited trying to prove which opinion was right. I didn't encourage gun practice much in these little arguments, so they'd get busy with their fists and hammer one another till some one got convinced. It was just their playful ways.

"The majority had been in the west so long they'd forgotten any other kind of country. Mostly they were prospectors gone broke hunting for gold, and willing to knuckle down till they'd made a stake big enough to keep 'em in the hills for a while, where they were always arranging to strike a get-rich-quick scheme in the bowels of the earth. As I said, most of them failed to remember the plans and hopes they had come west with, and the recollections of the old folks and wives and sweethearts had sort of faded away. All except Boy. He hadn't been in the wilds long enough to forget back home and the loving hearts that were waiting for him there, expecting every day to hear that he'd made his pile.

"Fortune wasn't coming his way so fast that it kicked up a breeze strong enough to tickle his ears. He was a delicate looking, sort of small chap, but he'd work like a tiger and never lay down for nothing or no one. Then he was the youngest of the camp, and someway he made us feel like the boys we used to be when we painted fancy pictures of how life was going to turn out. He never whimpered, no matter what struck him, and if he'd of believed some of us fellows was trying to throw things to him easy, he'd of quit the camp.

"Nights when the other boys were playing cards and smoking and swapping yarns, he'd sit in the corner of the tent where we bunked together, and write letters. They were letters home, and when a young fellow writes so steady, it's safe to gamble that there's a girl somewhere who's got her hand on his heart and keeps it sort o' painful. I found out Boy had a mother, too, that was close in the race with his sweetheart, and that young chap was just aching to see 'em both. Something more I found out was that he sent his money home regular and fooled 'em with the notion that what he sent wasn't a circumstance to what he had.

"He kept himself pretty well strapped, and after a while he quit talking about writing for his folks to come as soon as the town was started, like he had when he first begun. He wasn't getting ahead none, and it worried him more than some.

"I got to studying about Boy and his situation. 'After awhile,' thinks I, 'this feeling is going to wear off. You don't want to hang fire too long or you'll get your powder damp. Boy is the kind of stuff that yearns for home and all the trimmings, but it can't last forever. It's going to get killed with weary waiting and he'll happen along at the don't-care station without any return ticket on his person. You can't start a town without a home to start it to humming. We want a town. Boy wants a home. We sure ought to make a combination.'

"Boy wasn't given to explaining himself much, but I gently led him into owning that he'd left his mother with the promise to send for her soon, and she was to bring the girl who had her hand on his heart. His hopes went glimmering after he'd been in the new country long enough to get wise to its ways. The most he could do was to make a living for himself and support his mother in the town where he came from. There was no one but him for his mother to depend on. She was laying up money out of what he sent her, till she took sick and the doctor had to have her savings. His girl lived with his mother, and from Boy's account she was a worker, but she'd lost her place through no fault of her own and was having a time getting another. It wasn't such an easy job in those days for a woman to find employment. He'd broke for the west with rosy dreams and they were turning into a nightmare, but all the same he kept up the bluff that the game was coming his way and it worried him because he wasn't making good faster.

"I figured out a scheme to bring Boy's mother and his girl to Montana, locate a claim, build 'em a home and start the town to booming. I put it to Boy. He opened up with fireworks and ended with 'I'm no pauper, stick to your own deals and stay out of mine!'

"'Boy,' I said, keeping mild, 'the town's my principal concern at the date we've mentioned, and we need homes to open it up.'

"Boy let off more fireworks and hit the trail for the railroad bed, throwing his pick across his shoulder like a deadly weapon.

"'I shut up like a clam—for the time bein'.

"Worry and exposure worsted Boy and gave him a fever. I found him sitting by the railroad track, digging in the sand with his fingers all raw and bleeding and laughing to himself. He sure thought he'd struck pay dirt.

"'I'm finding it,' he muttered, crazy. 'It's gold. There's fives and tens and twenties. Get out of here, you devil, I've got to count my money. It's fives and tens and twenties. Hear 'em sing a song o' sixpence. Get 'em to mother and she'll bring Elsie. Fives and tens and twenties. Sing a song o' sixpence, pocket full of money.'

"We carried him to the camp and laid him in his bunk, raving like a lunatic, and he kept on raving till he got too weak to speak a loud word and could only whisper. There wasn't a doctor in camp, or anywheres near, but we did the best we could and hung on to Boy, daring death to snatch him. After awhile he began to get better, and we thought we'd pulled him through safe. He got so far, and then he didn't go any farther. Just lay in his bunk looking out of his hollow eyes, wistful.

"'Boy,' says I, feeling my way careful, 'do you want to go home?' He shook his head energetic. 'Do you want your mother and Elsie?' He hitched over in his bunk with his face hid in the blankets and I suspicioned he was ashamed of having tears in his eyes. His voice wasn't much more than a squeak, he was so weak from his sickness, but before long he began to let off fireworks in variegated language, and I knew he was feeling some better.

"'All right, son,' says I, 'don't get excited.'

"But I wasn't done. We had Boy where he couldn't run his own government, and I concluded it was time to take a hand and play the game for him. It being Sunday, I called a meeting in the mess tent and rounded up the men. When I'd got 'em gathered, ready for anything from a prize fight to a christening, I handed 'em the object of the meeting.

"'Boys,' says I, hitting the table, to show 'em I meant business. 'We want a town in this part of the country. We want to open her up and sell lots and have rising citizens. We want churches and school houses, and theatres and stores, but to date we haven't anything but room and prospects. We've got to begin with homes. Maybe one home'll do to start with, but we've got to have that and we need it soon. Boys,' says I, 'are you with me?'

"The cheer that went up was full of hats and swelled the canvas roof like a balloon.

"'To continue,' says I, feeling sort o' joyful, 'we've got the beginning of a home right here, but we've got to have the finish. It's Boy. He's here. The finish is back east. It's a mother and a sweetheart. Give 'em the necessary lucre and they'll come a-running. Boy can't do it. He's all in for the present, which isn't expected to continue. Put him in a home with canary birds in the windows, a young wife smiling at the door, a mother by the fire darning socks, and you've got the town started. Do we make the deal?' I put it to 'em straight and laid down a fistful of coin to sort o' clinch matters.

"The boys fell over one another hurrying in with their contributions. They didn't stop to think or argue. Boy needed help. That was enough. The idea of starting a town with one home sort o' tickled 'em, and they wanted to be promoters. I had to hold 'em, they got so reckless with their money.

"At the end of the business session, it being Sunday, and we all feeling sentimental, one of the boys proposed we have services and sing some sacred songs. It was pretty tough singing, but it was strong and could have been heard from far away. After the singing I called on one of the men to pray. He balked at first, but at last he came under the wire with a prayer that gripped your heart and made you think of something besides today or tomorrow. Then we sang Rock of Ages and other gospel hymns, not minding about the words, having the tunes powerful. Then a weatherbeaten old frontiersman stepped to the front, and sort o' swept us over with a serious look that kept us still to listen.

"'Boys,' he said, holding up his right hand, 'I've been a tough proposition, and I've batted around considerable, not caring for no one or nothing and less for myself. Now I feel I'm coming down the home stretch, and I'm changing. Speaking of having a home and mother makes me think that I used to have a dear old mother, and she used to pray for me not minding when I'd jolly her about her religion. But I tell you, boys, there's a whole lot in this religion business, and there's a whole lot in this wife and mother business. I never had none of 'em except the mother, but I believed in her when I jollied the loudest, and I believe in religion. I've got it down in this tough old heart of mine, and I'll tell you it feels good. I've been a hard game in my time, but I never stole and I never did up a woman. Give 'em a square deal whether you're the winner or not. We've got to have homes to have a country. We've got to have homes to have a town. We've got to have wives and mothers to have the homes, and don't none of you fellows overlook your cards and think you can play a lone hand to the finish. It's too late for me to deal over. My glim is liable to go out at any moment, but I'm betting on Heaven now, and, though I don't get no home on earth, my soul is going to be cared for in them mansions above. That's sure.'

"When he sat down you could have heard our thoughts tick. The stillness was getting me nervous, when one of the boys struck up a song. The rest joined in good and hearty. It didn't sound like rough men a-singing; there was real music come into their voices and the song they sung over and over, like they couldn't let go, was, 'Home, Sweet Home.'

"The town wasn't built in a day, but that was the way it started."

OVER SEA HABIT

Difference on This Side the Water.

The persistent effect upon the heart of caffeine in coffee cannot but result in the gravest conditions, in time.

Each attack of the drug (and that means each cup of coffee) weakens the organ a little more, and the end is almost a matter of mathematical demonstration. A lady writes from a Western state:

"I am of German descent and it was natural that I should learn at a very early age to drink coffee. Until I was 23 years old I drank scarcely anything else at my meals.

"A few years ago I began to be affected by a steadily increasing nervousness, which eventually developed into a distressing heart trouble that made me very weak and miserable. Then, some three years ago, was added asthma in its worst form. My sufferings from these things can be better imagined than described.

"During all this time my husband realized more fully than I did that coffee was injurious to me, and made every effort to make me stop.

"Finally it was decided a few months ago, to quit the use of coffee absolutely, and to adopt Postum Food Coffee as our hot table drink. I had but little idea that it would help me, but consented to try it to please my husband. I prepared it very carefully, exactly according to directions, and was delighted with its delicious flavor and refreshing qualities.

"Just as soon as the poison from the coffee had time to get out of my system the nutritive properties of the Postum began to build me up, and I am now fully recovered from all my nervousness, heart trouble and asthma. I gladly acknowledge that now, for the first time in years, I enjoy perfect health, and that I owe it all to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Postum Food Coffee contains no drugs of any description whatsoever.

CHANCES IN BIRTH RATES

London Statistician Says Fluctuations Rise and Fall With Prices.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical society, held recently in London at the society's rooms, a paper was read on "The Changes in the Marriage and Birth Rates in England and Wales During the Last Half Century, with an Inquiry as to Their Causes," by Udny Yule.

A careful examination of the fluctuations in the birth rate showed, declared Mr. Yule, that it appeared to respond, like the marriage rate, to the cycle of trade and industry, though the movement is curiously irregular as compared with that of the latter rate. The fall of the birth rate, or a marked increase in the rate of fall, commenced in many European countries just about 1875-86, that is, when the effect of the fall in prices from 1873 was just beginning to make itself felt.

The turning point was too well marked not to be due to some very definite cause, and too widespread to be ascribed to any cause of at all a local character. The greatest intercensal increase rates in England and Wales occurred, it was pointed out, after periods of high prices.

OLDEST ARTIFICIAL LEG

What is said by the British Medical Journal to be the oldest artificial leg in existence is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. It was found in a tomb at Capua, and is described in the catalogue as follows: "Roman artificial leg; the artificial limb accurately represents the form of the leg; it is made of pieces of thin bronze, fastened by bronze nails to a wooden core. Two iron bars, having holes at their free ends, are attached to the upper extremity of the bronze; a quadrilateral piece of iron, found near the position of the foot, is thought to have given strength to it. There is no trace of the foot and the wooden core had nearly crumbled away. That skeleton had its waist surrounded by a belt of sheet bronze edged with small rivets, probably used to fasten a leather lining. Three painted vases (red figures on a black ground) lay at the feet of the skeleton. The vases belong to a rather advanced period in the decline of art (about three hundred years B. C.)"—Philadelphia Record.

Girls' Troubles

"My daughter is in better health than she has been in two years," writes Mrs. Carrie Ellis, of New London, Mo., "since I gave her Wine of Cardui, for her female troubles. I gladly recommend your most wonderful medicine to all young girls and women who suffer from monthly pain or irregularity."

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

starts stoppage, stops flooding, relieves periodical pain, cures womb and ovarian troubles, in young and old.

For over 70 years it has been doing the good work amongst suffering girls and women of all ages, and in that time has benefited over a million patients.

Try it yourself. It will do you good.

WRITE US A LETTER in full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain, sealed envelope.

Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Every druggist sells it, in $1.00 bottles.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

I would like to know something about lumpy jaw in cattle; the cause and a cure for it. Will someone give me information?—G., Longwont, Colo.

Will some reader of The Farmstead tell me what to do for a horse that is lame from water founder?—S., Wash.

Would be pleased to have somebody tell me, through The Farmstead, the cause, symptoms and a cure for Chilton fever in cows.—C., Harrison Valley, Pa.

I would like to have someone give me instructions how to make capons. How old should the cockerels be? How soon can they be gotten ready for the market after the operation?—J., LeLouk, Kansas.

It would please me to have some reader of Farmstead tell the best time to cut grafts to send by mail, and the best way to pack to insure them to live.—K., Logan, Ohio.

In a recent issue of The Blade I saw a recipe for making a cement backwall for a stove The writer did not tell what kind of mortar to use. Will he please explain more fully?—C., Dodge, Mich.

Sex of Eggs.

Editor Farmstead: Someone recently asked if there is any way to determine the sex of eggs. When I was a boy we had a flock of geese, and it was my business to look after them. While gathering eggs I made the observation that some were pointed at one end, while in others the ends were nearly the same. When a goose wanted to sit I took all eggs that were sharply pointed at one end and put them under one goose, and when they hatched they came out all males. Under another goose I put eggs that were round at the ends, and got all females. I never made any further experiments. I may be worth while for someone to try this method of determining the sex of poult

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You can now obtain a large dollar size free package of Man Medicine—free on request.

Man Medicine cures man-weakness.

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You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, sealed, with full directions how to use it. The full size dollar package free, no payments of any kind, no receipts, no promises, no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do; make you a real man, man-like, man-powerful.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged one of the man sex. Interstate Remedy Co., 297 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, nor of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Samuel Adams.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a biographical sketch of Samuel Adams. Why was he called the "father of the revolution?" The school histories fail to tell.—A. J. B., Reynolds, Ky.

Adams' title of "father of the revolution" came from his leadership in the events that brought about hostilities between the British and the colonies. Adams was born in Boston. He was a second cousin of John Adams. He studied for a time at Harvard. Unsuccessful in business and in the office of tax-collector for the town of Boston, he soon began to take an active part in the Boston town meetings. In 1764 he drew up Boston's early protest against Grenville's scheme of taxation. From 1765 to 1774 he was a member for Boston in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, in which he was among the foremost in debate and as a writer of state papers. He led in the protests against taxation without representation, and in 1770 secured from Hutchinson the removal of the troops from the city. From 1774 to 1781 he was a member of the Continental congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and had an important part in making the Massachusetts constitution of 1780. From 1789 to 1794 he was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, and from 1794 to 1797, governor.

"Hairy Man of the Wilderness."

Editor Question Bureau: In your issue of January 25, in an article on the Sunday school lesson, William T. Ellis speaks of John the Baptist as "the hairy man of the Wilderness." Will you please refer us to the place in the Bible where we may find this account, or if found elsewhere, please tell us where? The point is, was he covered with hair, the same as Esau?—T. W., Williamston, Mich.

All descriptions of the appearance of John the Baptist would seem to justify Mr. Ellis in making use of the phrase "hairy man of the wilderness." Matt. iii, 4: "He wore raiment of camel's hair and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey." The designation given by Mr. Ellis was natural and true to the man's appearance, without assuming that he was hairy, like Esau.

One Vote Against Monroe.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give me the name of the elector who did not vote for James Monroe for President in 1821? And what state was he from?—P. S. H., Ravenswood, W. Va.

The elector's name was William Plumer, and he was from New Hampshire. Plumer did not consider that he was merely to perfunctorily record the choice of his party, and therefore he exercised what he considered his power and duty as an elector by voting for Adams.

John D. Rockefeller.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please give a short biography of John D. Rockefeller? His former home, his present address; what religious denomination he belongs to. Is he Republican or Democrat? What is his present wealth estimated at? Is he married or single? You will confer a favor by answering these questions, as several of us Blade readers have had a dispute about Mr. Rockefeller.—M. T. D., Smith Grove, Ky.

John D. Rockefeller was born at Richfield, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He was educated in the public schools at Cleveland, O., after which he became a mercantile clerk, and subsequently was made cashier and bookkeeper. In 1858 he became a member of Clark & Rockefeller, and in 1860 the firm entered the oil business as Andrews, Clark & Company. The style of the firm was afterward changed to William Rockefeller & Company. This firm built the oil works at Cleveland in 1865, and in 1867 the various interests with which John and his brother William were connected were consolidated into one corporation. In 1870 the Standard Oil company was incorporated, with John D. Rockefeller as president. Mr. Rockefeller's business address is 26 Broadway, N. Y. He is married; is a Baptist; his present wealth is eimated at about $300,000,000. We do not know whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, but if we were going to guess at it would say that he is a Republican; but so long as he does not run for office that would seem to be nobody's business.

Andrew Carnegie.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you kindly give me the address of Mr. Carnegie and his name in full. I have read several items concerning his wealth and desire to know more. Please give me particulars.—J. B., Reedy, W. Va.

His full name is Andrew Carnegie. His business address is 2 E. Ninety-first street, New York. Mr. Carnegie's wealth was recently estimated at $250,000,000. That may be either too high or too low. It is difficult to get at the amount of a man's real wealth until after he is dead, and Mr. Carnegie is still very much alive. We trust that none of our readers will ask for the address of Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller soon again. The bureau is getting tired of printing them. Furthermore it is a waste of energy and postage for people to write to these men except on matters of business, as the letters are not likely to get past their secretaries.

Mistletoe.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please describe mistletoe? Where does it grow?—J. N., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mistletoe is a popular name for several related shrubs parasitic upon various deciduous trees such as apple, thorn, maple, poplar, locust, linden and occasionally oak. The European or common mistletoe is the one referred to in poetry, but it has a relative, the species most commonly found at Christmas time in the markets of this country. The former is common almost throughout Europe. It is an evergreen, bifurcately branched shrub, with opposite almost senile, oblong, leathery leaves. Inconspicuous flowers in small terminal heads or in the angles of the branches, the pistillaite and staminate flowers upon separate plants, and white, translucent, glutinous berries about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The American or false mistletoe is similar in habit and appearance and has fallen heir to some of the traditions and functions of its European cousin. The common American species ranges from New Jersey to Indiana and southward to Florida and Texas. Several related species are found on the Pacific coast.

An Alienist.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell me what an alienist is? I am an old man of 80, and to me the word alienist is comparatively new.—E. T., Wilmington, Del.

An alienist is one who is engaged in the scientific study or treatment of mental diseases. The specialty of an alienist has greatly developed within recent years.

Farmers' Organizations.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give a brief history of the various farmers' movements, such as the Grange, Wheel, Farmers' Alliance, etc.—S. W. M., Jonesboro, Ark.

The most important of farmers' organizations at the present time is the Grange. Grangers is the popular name for the Patrons of Husbandry. It is a secret organization, and was organized in 1867. For the first four years the growth was slow. In 1872 it began to spread rapidly, and in a year it had over 10,000 granges, and in 1875 its membership was 1,500,000, distributed through every state in the union. By its rules, the order was to have no part in political work, nominations of discussions, and as an order it had none, but the members could not be expected to neglect the very object of its existence, and almost immediately they began to work against railroad rates and discriminations, trusts "futures," etc., besides forming the chief part of the great movement against hard money. The political element, however, was discrediting the whole movement and finally took separate shape in the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist party, leaving the diminished Patrons of Husbandry to a useful and growing social and industrial influence. The Farmers' Alliance originated as a state body in Texas, about 1876, and coalesced in 1887 with similar state bodies into a national one, and in 1889 joined the Knights of Labor in a common political party called the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, with a platform demanding more greenbacks, unlimited free coinage of silver, no national banks, anti-speculation laws and government ownership of all transportation lines. In the west, in 1890, the party put up its own candidates; in the south it adopted and dictated the Democratic nominations; it carried the Kansas and Nebraska legislatures, held the balance in Illinois, Minnesota and South Dakota, and elected nine national representatives and one senator each from South Carolina, Kansas and South Dakota. In 1892 it fused with others and called itself the People's Party. This experiment was unsuccessful, and the Alliance proper went out of existence, with little or nothing accomplished. The Wheel is an agricultural league in the southwestern United States similar to the Granger movement. The first Wheel was founded in Prairie county, Ark., in 1880, and for some years the order increased rapidly. The farmers' institute is another movement among farmers, whose value is difficult to estimate. The development of these institutes has been chiefly due to the impetus given the agricultural interests of the country by the Morrill land grant act of 1862, yet they are to some extent an outgrowth of agricultural organizations existing previous to that date. These gatherings are held regularly in over 40 states. In 1899 over 2,000 institutes were held in this country, and the special appropriations for this purpose aggregated over $140,000, not including $50,000 funds estimated as expended from other sources. Pennsylvania and New York lead in the number of institutes, each holding 300 or more annually. Michigan has 200, attended by 120,000 farmers. In Ohio, 88 counties hold institutes.

The Clearing House.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please tell us what duties are performed at the clearing-house of the United States.—J. M. L., Shelby, Mich.

The clearing-house is an institution for balancing daily the mutual obligations of a number of banks in a single city, with the least possible transfer of actual cash from debtor to creditor. At a central office the various accounts are canceled against each other on the blanks of the clearing-house, which is then made the one debtor and creditor of all; and each settles the day's transactions by giving or receiving in a single payment the balance due. Some clearing-houses do not even require cash in the settlement. In one shape or another the final payments must represent gold; this has been so from the foundation of the system, and in every country and in every state of the United States. Before the establishment of clearing-houses each bank sent a messenger daily to each of the others, to collect its checks on them and bills payable at them; and the amounts were paid by cash to each in cash, which the messengers carried back through the streets. This was expensive and a waste of time, and also involved danger of accident or robbery in transit.

Constantine's Crimes.

Editor Question Bureau:—Is it a fact that after Constantine was converted from paganism to Christianity he deluged the Roman empire with blood, threw his captives to wild beasts, killed the husband of his sister and the father of his wife, tore his nephew, a little boy of 11 years, from the arms of a pleading sister and murdered him, plunged his own wife into a bath of boiling water, and consigned to a cruel death his own innocent son? If the above is true, so state; if not true, give facts in your valuable paper.—J. E., Decatur, Ind.

Practically, the above is true, according to history, but the bureau does not want to recite the bloody details of Constantine's crimes. Writers have endeavored to relieve his reputation from crime, but in vain. His father-in-law, his brother-in-law Licinius, his own son Crispus, his nephew the son of Licinius, a boy of 11 years, and his wife Fausta were successively his victims. The sincerity of Constantine's conversion to Christianity may be reasonably doubted. He favored and protected Christianity, though he was baptized only on his deathbed.

The Territories.

Editor Question Bureau:—How many territories are there in the United States at present? How are they governed? Are the delegates apportioned according to the population? What powers have the delegates? What restrictions?—A. J., Morley, Mich.

This sounds to us very much like a question that came up in school, and should be answered by reference to the civil government. We trust, however, that The Blade's young friends will not rely upon the bureau to answer questions that they can learn from consulting their own text books. Strictly speaking the territories at present are Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii. Of these Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii have popularly elected legislatures, a governor who is appointed by the President for a term of four years, and a series of courts, the higher judges of which are also appointed by the President, all paid from the treasury of the United States. The acts of the legislature are always subject to a modification or absolute veto by Congress. Each territory may choose one delegate to Congress, who is given only a seat in the house of representatives with the right to serve on committees and participate in the debates but not to vote. Even his is no a constitutional right, but only a privilege which can be withdrawn by Congress at any time.

Expect to See the Lord.

Editor Question Bureau:—I enclose a clipping from The Blade concerning a number of people who started from Santa Rosa, Cal., to meet the Lord. Will you please tell me the result of their journey? What became of their undertaking? Give all the information you can concerning it. —P. G. W., Manningston, W. Va.

Dear friend we know no more about these poor, misguided people than you do. The story was printed as news, and apparently the people have done nothing to justify another story of their actions. If there is any lesson to be taught by these people it is that any fanatic who wants to gather a following of foolish people can do so by proposing some foolish thing like these Californians are reported to have undertaken. Their proposed undertaking is not worth the attention that has already been given it.

Mordecai Gist.

Editor Question Bureau:—I am a great grandsno of Mordecai Gist. My mother having died when I was quite young, I know very little of him, only that he was a brigadier general in the Continental army. If possible, give a sketch of him, when and where he died, also where buried.—E. B., Wartrace, Tenn.

Modrecai Gist was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1743. His ancestors were early English immigrants to Maryland. Gist was educated for commercial pursuits. At the beginning of the revolution the yonug men of Baltimore associated under the title of "The Baltimore Independent Company," and elected Gist captain. It was the first company raised in Maryland for the defense of popular liberty. In 1776 Gist was appointed major of a battalion of Maryland regulars and was with them in the battle near Brooklyn. In January, 1779, congress appointed him a brigadier general in the Continental army, and he took the command of the Second Maryland brigade. He fought stubbornly at the battle of Camden, S. C., in 1780, and at one time, after a bayonet charge, his force secured 50 prisoners, but the British under Cornwallis rallied and the Marylanders gave way. Gist escaped and a year later was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He joined the southern army under Greene, and again, when the army was remodeled in 1782, he was given the command of the Eighth corps. August 26, 1782, he rallied the broken forces of the Americans under Laurens at the battle of the Combabee and gained a decided victory over the British. After the war he resided on his plantation, near Charleston, S. C. He had but two children, sons, one of whom he named Independence and the other States. Gist died in Charleston, S. C., in 1792. We are unable to tell our inquirer where his remains were buried, but presumably at or near his home.

Douglas, the "Little Giant."

Editor Question Bureau: I think it would interest many readers to know how Stephen A. Douglas got the nickname of "Little Giant." I would also like to have a sketch of his life.—W. W. J., Buckeye, Ariz.

"Little Giant" was the popular name given Stephen A. Douglas in recognition of his small stature and great power as an orator. Douglas was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813, and died in Chicago, June 11, 1861. His father, a physician, died three months after his birth, and his mother was left with scanty means of support. He worked on a farm, taught school, and at the age of twenty-one began the practice of law in Illinois. Soon afterward he was the attorney general of the state, member of the legislature, and an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress. In 1840 he became secretary of state of Illinois, and in 1841 judge of the supreme court of the state. He was in the house of representatives from 1843 to 1847, and in the senate from 1847 to 1861. During this period, when the slavery issue came to overshadow all other questions, Douglas became one of the leaders of his party. In congress he favored the acquisition of the whole of Oregon, and was chairman of the committee on territories. He advocated the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in accordance with this idea he reported, in 1853, the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill. His name was presented to the Democratic national conventions in 1852 and 1856. It was while he was running for re-election to the senate in 1858 that he carried on the famous joint debate with Lincoln, which brought the latter into national prominence. Douglas was nominated for president by the northern wing of the Democratic party in 1860, but received only 12 electoral votes. He survived the outbreak of the civil war but a few months, supporting to the end the cause of the union.

Admission of Territories.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly state the required population of a territory to make its admission as a state legal?—C. M. M., Chillicothe, O.

The admission of a territory is legal when congress passes an act admitting it. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 provided that when the number of inhabitants reached 60,000 the territory should be admitted to the union. By the other treaties of cession new lands were acquired and held for a time under the dependent status in accordance with the American theory that the inhabitants of a new territory are unfitted for immediate self government, and should therefore go through a stage of preparation before admission. No general rule exists as to the period of pupillage through which a territory shall be required to pass. In some instances, as in the case of Kansas, it has been as short as four years, while on the other hand, Arizona and New Mexico, after 54 years of territorial life, are still denied admission as states, although their case is now before congress. The nearest approach to a general rule is the requirement that the population of a territory shall be as great as the ratio of representation in congress, but this rule has often been disregarded, usually for political reasons. Nevada was admitted when its population scarcely exceeded 20,000, while Utah was refused admission long after its population exceeded the congressional ratio.

Miscellaneous.

C. R. B., Reedy, Va.: Over a "single" telegraph wire only one message may be sent at a time. There are, however, what are called "duplex" and "quadruplex" wires, where a number of messages may be sent and received at the same time. It would require a technical knowledge of electricity to explain or understand how this is done.

C. A. R., Winston-Salem, N. C.: We cannot give you the speech you want, and we do not republish old poems in these columns.

G. L. C., Sullivan, O.: We cannot determine the constitutionality of a law. That is for the courts to decide. For the law you want refer to the revised statutes of Ohio, or have a lawyer do it for you.

C. L. W., Holland, Mich.: Christmas is celebrated in commemoration of the the birth of Jesus Christ. You will find an article on the subject in a recent issue of The Blade. Evidently you do not read the Question Bureau columns closely.

D. F. D., Donnellson, Ill.: We cannot tell you where to get the book you want. In all probability it is out of print.

P. A. S., Pittman, W. Va.: We have no record of the capture of any general of the name you mention.

J. A. L., Hamilton, Ind.: Mr. Cortelyou's name is generally pronounced with the accent on the first syllable.

H. E. G., Randalia, Ia.: We would like to say somehing on the race problem, but as a matter of fact the Question Bureau is not for the exploitation of the views of personal opinions of the editor. Our friends will do us a kindness by not asking us to write articles of the nature of essays, for we will have to refuse, which is never a pleasant thing for do to do.

M. J. M., Weogufka, Ala.: The first railway operated by steam was built in England in the early part of the eighteenth century.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

A Necessity When Traveling

For Toothache, Neuralgia And All Accidents

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At All Druggists

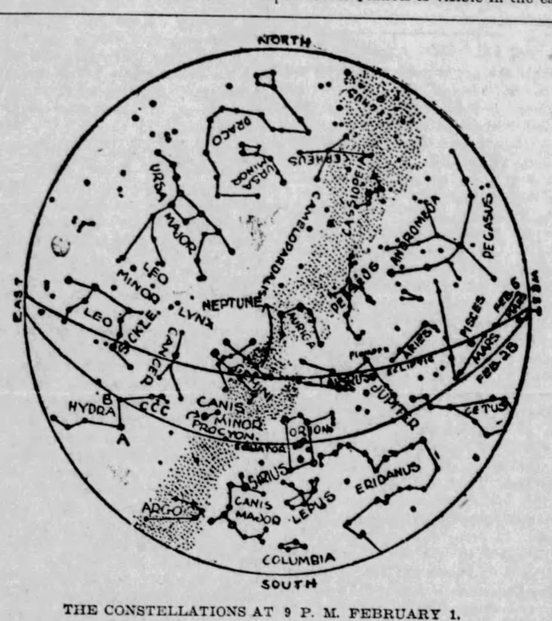
Brilliant Skies in February

Total Eclipse of the Moon Will Occur Morning of February 9.

On a clear night the sky now presents the most brilliant appearance of the entire year. The Milky Way, bordered on each side by the bright midwinter constellations, passes exactly overhead, while toward the east there is the beautiful group of Leo, or the Lion, and the southern part of the very large Great Bear. Low down in the west the two faint autumn groups, the Whale and the Fishes, still linger with us, and the upper half of the very long faint constellation Evidanus may also be seen, although the rest of the mighty river has sunk below the ground. As Evidanus sinks in the west there begins to emerge from below the ground in the east the head of the similar enormously long, faint group known as Hydra, or the Water Snake.

The magnificent blue star, Sirius, is now exactly south; just above is the brilliant Orion and the lesser dog star Procyon, while the twin stars, Castor and Pollux, are nearly overhead. The beautiful group Taurus has begun to settle very slowly downward toward the west, but it will not entirely disappear from the early evening sky until next May. The planet Jupiter, now the brightest object of the sky, is still near the center of this constellation; with the little dipper-shaped group of Pleaides above it, and the large V-shaped cluster of the Hyades below, it forms a most striking and beautiful appearance.

The constellation Leo, or the Lion, appears well up in the sky this month for the first time since last July. This important group has been celebrated from the most remote antiquity; it is suggested that its name may have arisen from the fact that when the sun enters the constellation in midsummer the lions abandon the desert and appear on the

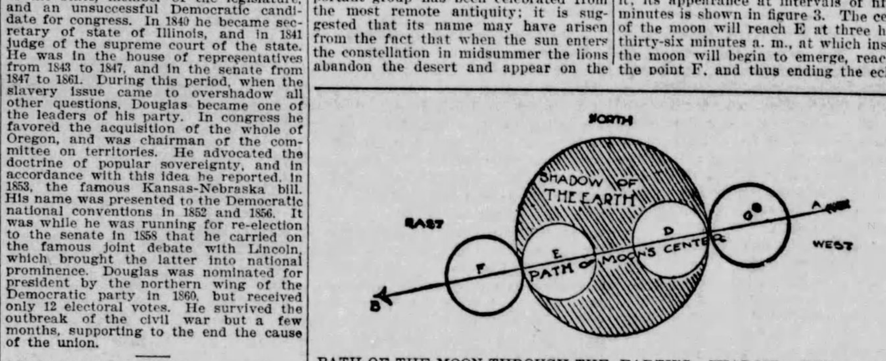


THE CONSTELLATIONS AT 9 P. M. FEBRUARY 1.

evening during February.

In the early morning of February 9 a total eclipse of the moon will occur, which will be visible throughout the whole of the United States. The moon will enter the earth's shadow and the eclipse will begin at three minutes before 1 a. m., eastern standard time; the eclipse will become total at two minutes before 2, and will remain total for one hour and thirty-eight minutes, at the end of which time the moon will begin to emerge from the shadow, the eclipse ending at thirty-seven minutes past 4.

The larger shaded circle in figure 2 shows a section of the earth's shadow at the point where the moon will pass through it. This shadow of the earth is in the form of an immense cone, whose base is the earth itself and whose apex points directly away from the sun. The moon will move through this shadow from west to east along the line of A B. At twelve hours fifty-seven minutes a. m. the center of the moon will be at C and the eclipse will begin; at one hour fifty-eight minutes the center will have reached D, and the moon will then be completely in the shadow. At any intermediate time the moon will be partly within the shadow and partly outside of it; its appearance at intervals of fifteen minutes is shown in figure 3. The center of the moon will reach E at three hours thirty-six minutes a. m., at which instant the moon will begin to emerge, reaching the point F, and thus ending the eclipse



PATH OF THE MOON THROUGH THE EARTH'S SHADOW, FEB. 9, 1906.

at four hours thirty-six minutes a. m.

Sometimes when the moon is wholly within the shadow it is totally invisible, but more frequently it is illuminated by a faint greenish or copper-colored light. In the former case we know that along the great circle of the earth in which the shadow cone touches it the skies are cloudy. In the latter they are clear, and more or less sunlight is bent downward into the shadow cone by the refraction of the air. Usually, however, the faint light of the moon continually changes in intensity and color as the earth turns around at the base of the cone, the whole rather strange appearance forming an impressive and most interesting sight.—Prof. Doolittle in Washington tSar.

A WOLF AND HIS ENEMIES

His Wonderful Coolness and Skill in Evading Them.

The wolves now found in Jackson county are in size between the coyote of the western plains and the big wolves found in the Ozark region. In general appearance they bear a resemblance to the Scotch collie dog. They live in unfrequented places, generally in the timber or along the streams, and a favorite abode is in caves or under overhanging ledges of stone.

Scratching out a shallow hole in the ground they line it with small sticks and dry leaves. Here the mother wolf takes care of her young while the father is scouring the country for miles around in search of food. He is rarely seen by day, and then only for an instant, for he seems to melt away like a mist into the woods or brush, his tawny hide making it easy for him to disappear from sight.

It is said that he has an especial liking for mutton, especially young lambs, which fall an easy prey to him, and that he is most frequently found where sheep are numerous. But he will not turn his nose up at tender little pigs, and when he cannot find other things more to his liking he will not scruple to become a common chicken thief.

But his skill in eluding his enemies, especially human, is remarkable, and this is one of the most aggravating things about him. If a hunter succeeds in getting within gunshot of him the chances are ten to one that no damage will be inflicted. His hide is so thick and tough and is covered with such a heavy coat of fur that an ordinary discharge from a shotgun has little or no effect. With an ease that is exasperating he simply lopes out of danger and is soon lost in the brush.—Kansas City Star.

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that 1 or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send, without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 6528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

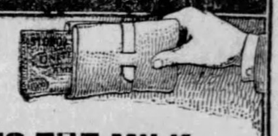
COSTLY COMPETITION.

When a new cathedral or a new college is to be built it is well that architects should compete for it; for then, other things being equal, the best man gets the job and the best possible kind of building is assured.

Few persons, though, realize what it costs an architect to enter a competition. They do not understand the time and labor that must be devoted to the design, the estimates, etc.

There is one firm of architects in this city that spent $2,500 last year on a single competition. This firm entered ten competitions altogether, winning four of them, and the total cost to it was $7,000.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO WITH THIS $1,000?



WE hereby agree to pay you $1,000 in cash if we do not have the original letters, of our testimonials, on file in our office open for public inspection. We have many thousands, similar to those given below, and they are from people who would no more sign a misleading statement than you.

MADE $365.00 PROFIT IN THE VALUE OF ONE COLT.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

DEAR SIRS:—A few months ago I purchased an Arion colt in Kentucky for $135. This colt was poor and undersized and certainly not very promising. We commenced feeding him "International Stock Food" every day with his grain and this fall could have sold him for $600, but consider him worth more money. I cannot guarantee such great results in every case but will guarantee that its use will always pay you a big extra profit. I also want to assure you, personally, that Dan Patch has eaten "International Stock Food" every day for over 3 years and you know what he has done. Also that my other stallions Crescens 2:02¼, Directum 2:05¾, Arion 2:07¼, Roy Wilkes 2:06½, Ed Patch 2:08¾, Buttonwood 2:17 and my hundred brood mares and colts eat it every day. You will find it very profitable to use for your horses, colts and all other stock.

M. W. SAVAGE.

INCREASES THE MILK, SAVES THE CALVES.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Marion, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:—I have used several kinds of stock foods but have never fed any equal to "International Stock Food". I have been feeding it to my milk cows with the most gratifying results. It not only keeps the cows in a healthy condition, but greatly increases the quality as well as the richness of milk. Its effects are unequaled in removing any irregularities at calving time, and its use before and after calving I consider a great benefit. As an appetizer, blood purifier and general tonic, I consider it to be all you claim, and the best I have ever used. HENRY L. ALLEN, Prop. So. Side Dairy.

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21 PIGS FROM ONE SOW— 52 PIGS FROM 3 SOWS.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Merrimac, Massachusetts.

Dear Sirs:—I have three sows and one farrowed 21 pigs, another 16 and the other 15. I fed these sows "International Stock Food", and it is splendid for sows and pigs. I also tested it for a little runt and in seven months, "International Stock Food" made this runt weigh 223 pounds. Yours truly. NICHOLAS G. KINSMAN.

The Sunday School.

HOW "SUCCESS" CAME.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 11 is, "Jesus Calling Fishermen," Luke v:1-11. The Golden Text is, "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children." Eph. v:1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

It is a great day for a man when he perceives the broad, ethical and spiritual significance of his daily tasks. Scarcely greater is the day when, through faithfulness, he is promoted to a larger and higher service. Because success is as truly an intelligent filling of our appointed place as rising to a larger. This is a story of how such promotion came to four fishermen long ago, by the shores of blue Galilee. To them, as to everybody, success came—a success that made them immortal—while they were about their humdrum daily work. From being toilers by the deep they became fishers of men; from leadership in the Capernaum fishing colony they rose to leadership in the whole world.

A Man and His Following.

The setting of this incident is interesting. It does not follow closely on the heels of last week's Sunday school lesson. More than a year intervened, most of it spent in Judea. After the temptation Jesus had accepted the discipleship of the six by Jordan, but they had not yet given up their daily emp'oyment to be with him constantly, although they had been with him in Cana when he performed his first miracle. It was within this year that he cleansed the temple, and had his famous discourse with Nicodemus, and the other with the woman of Samaria; he had healed the nobleman's son and had been rejected at Nazareth. "He came unto his own and his own received him not."

Thenceforth he made his headquarters at Capernaum, which was the largest city in Galilee. The lake at that time was the center of a populous community. Capernaum was the densest region of Galilee. The sea itself bore four thousand boats upon its bosom. Crowds attended the ministry of Jesus; wherever he went he had a large following. Some were drawn by his words, and some by his signs or miracles. He was a distinct personality, and personality always attracted. In the throng that attended this wonderful man were the curious, the sick, the needy, the heart-hungry. His winsomeness and eagerness to help them to him people with all kinds of needs—a type of the way the whole world has since crowded towards him in response to his invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

A Unique Pulpit.

One of the suggestive phrases of present-day religious work is the variety of pulpits from which the gospel is being preached. Dr. N. D. Hillis, who stands in Henry Ward Beecher's pulpit, speaks every week from the end of a cart on a Brooklyn street corner. Other distinguished ministers stand on work benches and packing boxes in shops and address the men. Theatre meetings, saloon meetings, meetings in halls—wherever men may be gathered to hear the old gospel, there it is considered proper to set up a pulpit. After all, anywhere is a pulpit for the man who has heard the "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel." It is the message that makes the pulpit and not the pulpit the message. For this modern adaptation of the gospel to the times there is warrant in Christ's example. Even the laymen, who, in unclerical ways, are telling the story by a diversity of agencies that are one of the extraordinary developments of contemporaneous Christianity, find their justification in Jesus' preaching by the seaside.

The picture is an attractive one. The crowd about the Master was so great that he was forced to take to a boat and push out a little from shore. Then free from jostling crowd he was able to address the crowd who stood or sat upon the inclined seashore. Last summer I saw a service which strikingly recalled this scene. By the lakeside at Pocono Pines, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, an assembly of Christian men was being held. The Sunday evening service was upon the shore of the lake. The speaker stood on a small landing and most of the congregation gathered on the hillside in front of him. Scores came in canoes and clustered around the wharf. With those surroundings it was easy to talk of nature and life and the spiritual significance of it all.

The return to an out-of-doors religion is a wholesome tendency in modern life. The gospel of Christ comes to us laden with sea breezes and with balmy air from forest and hillside; it is alive with the songs of birds and redolent with the fragrance of flowers. Surely, as he sat that day in Peter's boat, Jesus talked as was his fashion, about the homely life which surrounded him, and which was to him always a parable of the greater life of the spirit. His imagery was doubtless that of the sea fishes and the nets and the boats and the day's catch.

"Fisherman's Luck."

It has been said that no truly bad man loves fishing. This is the art that promotes gentle, homely philosophy. Deep sea fishermen are always reverent. "They that go down to the sea in ships, these see the works of Jehovah," and their hearts bow down and worship. It is not to be forgotten that Jesus spent much of his life and ministry by the sea. He could sleep in a storm-tossed boat as serenely as a child in its mother's arms. The caves of the sea and the life of the rough, gentle hearted fisherfolk were very familiar and dear to him. It seems as if the fisherman and the carpenter should be most sure of the sympathy of Christ.

Despite the throng that surrounded him, Jesus had time to think of Peter's plight. All night the fisherman and his partners had been out searching the sea, but they had caught nothing; now, with the cheerful fortitude of their calling, they were washing their nets preparatory to starting again. Jesus was touched by their poor fortune. This great Rabbi was not an absent-minded brooder over celestial things; he cared for people and for the little concerns of their daily lives. So he bade Peter, "Put out into the deep and let down your net for a draught"—an appeal to larger enterprise, to daring, to boldness, and to venture that has been the text for countless moving sermons. It is a good word for today, when the temptation of many is to stay by the shore, to paddle in the shallows, to devote themselves to small things and small returns. The largeness of the world's commercial enterprises should be more than matched by the magnitude of the church's program. Indeed, the largest enterprise of civilization today is the church's foreign mission work. It is a more than Napoleonic venture; it is marked by nothing less than divine audacity.

To Simon, of course, the Master's words meant only a definite direction—and seemingly a futile one. For though the Sea of Galilee teemed with fishes, they had been elusive that night. Peter, with all his impulsiveness, was a man of faith. He trusted his Lord's words before his own wisdom; and so he obeyed. When one can hear a clear direction from God then it is time to do nothing but go ahead. We who call Christ, Master, "dominus," should be willing to let him master, dominate, our lives.

The miraculous draught of fishes resulted. Peter and his companion obeyed the Lord's word. The result was that the two boats were filled to the gunwales, from nets that had been crowded to bursting. Of course they got fish. Whenever we work in God's way we win. Obedience alone insures success. "They who trust him wholly, find him wholly true."

What a long-shore event this must have been! The fishermen doubtless talked of it for generations. It increased the fame and following of Jesus, which jointly with his purpose to serve his disciples, was the Master's design. By such signs as these he attested himself the Son of God, the long-promised Messiah.

An Amazed Fisherman.

The astonishment of Peter at what he beheld developed into worship. He saw through the wonderful deed to the more wonderful character of the Doer. Like a flood there surged over him a fresh conviction of the divinity of this One whom he called Master. The presence of God in the flesh made him conscious of his sins. A man never feels so unworthy as when he is closest to God. It is the deep love of a river that ran so swiftly that oarsmen could not row against the current, and it was necessary to have coolies on the river banks pull the boats along with ropes for days at a time. Finally, after some rough experience, Compere reached the province that is the home of the enemy of the purple scale. There he went ashore. Thousands of Chinese farmers in the neighborhood had never seen a white man before. They were very curious and came miles to see Compere, simply because he was white. The owner of the boat in which Compere had journeyed would not let his boat to the river bank at night, because he knew that he would be killed by Chinese thieves who wished to get the boat, and he anchored nightly in the middle of the river. The traveled orange trees were taken ashore and were carried by two men many more miles by land. There the purple scale exterminator finally made its home in the imported trees.

Once more the trees were picked up and laboriously carried by hand by two coolies to the river. The trees were shipped by Compere and he accompanied them by the sea. Then they were put, after a time, upon a steamship for San Francisco, and they reached this port simultaneously with Compere, having journeyed 12,000 miles by sea, some hundreds of miles by river and as many more hundreds by land.

From now on the trees will be watched with daily and constant care. If the purple scale parasites on them develop and live, the problem of relief to Southern California orchards will have been solved. If they fail to fulfill expectations, then a second journey to China will be necessary. The search will be kept up as long as the pest exists.—San Francisco Call.

WHAT TUBERCULOSIS IS.

Isn't it about time for the general public to know what tuberculosis—consumption—really is?

The tubercle bacillus is the cause, and the disease is infectious; that is, can be conveyed directly or indirectly from one individual to another. It invades every organ and tissue of the body and can be acquired at any period of life. Infants are very susceptible to it, but in them the lungs usually escape while other parts succumb. Old persons are comparatively immune. Early adult life offers the greatest danger, but it is stated by investigators who have examined human dead bodies with modern methods that each one of us has at some earlier age been attacked in some structure, although only a healed scar is left to bear witness to this universality of the disease. This healed scar also demonstrates that tuberculosis can be cured.

When the disease shows itself in the adult the lungs most frequently suffer, and then it is called consumption. Tuberculosis is the cause of over one-eighth of the deaths in the United States. In the east the proportion has been slowly increasing, keeping step with the growth and overcrowding of our large cities.

But still there is the lament that consumption runs in the family! This is not so! To be sure there may be a delicate constitution, yet the germ is not inherited; it is the iniquity of the environment that runs in the family. Far better have the tendency to consumption and live in the open than be of robust constitution and be obliged to absorb the impurities from the saturation of a tenement house.—The Reader Magazine.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Nathan Wesley Hale, a Republican congressman from Tennessee, can claim descendance from Oliver Cromwell, and one of his ancestors, General Nathan Towson, was quartermaster general under George Washington.

Ackl, the first Japanese ambassador to Washington, will probably bring with him to this country his wife, who is a German. He was educated in Germany and was sent to that country several times as minister.

Monsignore Gomez Pimenta, of Mariana, Brazil, up to his death a short time ago had the distinction of being the only Roman Catholic bishop of the negro race in the world. There are numerous notable clergymen in that church with traces of colored blood in their veins, but Bishop Pimenta was the only full blood negro bishop.

"EAGLE" FELT ROOFING, 60c For 108 Sq. Feet

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 191,000

JANUARY PREMIUM WATCH.

M. A. Hanley, of Campbellsford, Ont., sent a club of 110 names last month. It being the largest, he is awarded a watch according to our terms.

CURRENT COMMNET.

Senators Spooner and La Follette are now locking horns instead of arms.

It is denied that there is a revolution in Columbia. It is not due for a week or two.

Mr. Rockefeller has the advantage over most people. He is well provided with hiding places.

It seems like a useless waste of energy to make automobiles that go faster than anybody but a daredevil cares to ride.

Mr. Cleveland has decided to keep his $12,000 insurance job. A great deal of bait can be purchased with $12,000.

New Jersey would be the last state in the union to give them any trouble.

The trusts had a right to feel that

France is in no hurry to punish Castro. She wants him to have time to reflect on what's coming to him.

The senate, having found a day last week when nobody wanted to talk, took advantage of the situation and passed forty bills.

The anti-lobby sentiment at Columbus does not seem to be strong enough to put Boss Tom Johnson out of the legislative halls.

President Castro is reported to be looking for trouble. If he would only stay in one place logn enough he could surely find it.

King Christian left an estate valued at only $250,000. But he raised a large family, nearly all of whom are provided with thrones.

The war cost Japan $75,000,000. But even at that, it looks like a bargain counter affair compared to what it cost Russia.

Lincoln Steffens is no doubt thoroughly convinced that a great deal of the sarcasm of the government is centered in Uncle Joe Cannon.

The report of the commission shows that peace has been completely restored in the Philippines. Datto Bryan and all the other chiefs are quiet.

The proposal to send thousands of American negroes to Honduras would look more promising had it been made by the negroes themselves.

When it gets time the government might take up the question of the feasibility of placing a label or some distinguishing mark on the cold storage egg.

If the government deficit completely disappears, how will Secretary Shaw explain his former statement to the effect that a deficit is a good thing to have?

In New York they are talking of abolishing penitentiaries. It seems strange that this should be, just at a time when there is a demand for larger penitentiaries.

Nothing like a successful war to make a nation think well of itself. How ridiculous it would have seemed, a few years ago, for Japan to give Great Britain advice.

Mr. Yates, former governor of Illinois, has opened his campaign for Senator Cullom's seat. The general impression is that is won't hurt Cullom and may amuse Yates.

The woman who is telling of her experiences while dead and waiting for the hypnotist to bring her back to life, doubtless had the story written and committed to memory before she died.

Mr. Grover Cleveland censures the doctors for using big words. Still big words were what Mr. Cleveland used to prescribe for the country when it was not feeling well.

A southern editor has been enjoined by the court from publishing anything in praise of himself. It will not require an injunction to keep him from saying anything good of the court.

Somebody has discovered a woman and child in the moon. A great many people have wasted sympathy over the man in the moon because they imagined he was lonesome.

Delegates to the Algeciras conference have been reated to the bloody spectacle of a bull fight. Just haw a bull fight is going to get their minds in trim for peace talk, is not easy to understand.

A physician says the country is going insane because it does not take a rest. The country may be going on the theory that it hires the United States senate to do its resting for it.

Necessity continues to be the mother of invention. That new instrument for photographing thought would never have been thought of in the days when Senator Chauncey Depew used to talk.

The Washington butcher who manufactured lamb chops out of pieces of neck, made the mistake of his life when he allowed them to reach the table of Dr. Wiley, head of the chemical bureau of the agricultural department.

The coal miners have a defense fund of $18,000,000 in the event of a prolonged strike. If the consumers had been thoughtful enough to lay aside a sum like that they would not look upon the prospects of a strike with so much dread.

THE COAL SITUATION.

When 600,000 men lay off work, becoming consumers, instead of producers, the effect cannot help being disastrous. The pending coal strike is the most serious menace to the prosperity of the country, and it is a queer situation if there is no authority to prevent it Either one side or the other is in the wrong. Either the operators are requiring too much of the men, or the latter are demanding too much of the corporations. There should be some practical method of getting at the truth of the matter and forcing a readjustment on an equitable basis.

If the government has no power to intercede, and apparently it has not, it would seem to be the duty of congress to find a way. President Roosevelt realized the impotency of the government to intervene when the anthracite miners struck in 1901, but he appealed to both sides in the name of humanity and forced an arbitration that prevented a world of suffering. But the present situation is even more precarious than it was at that time, and a strike is inevitable unless the miners and operators arrive at an amicable conclusion, which appears, at the present stage, to be improbable.

And yet there is nothing in the line of human endeavor that more vitally effects the health and comfort of the people than the coal business. The time is past when we can burn wood if the price of coal is too high or the supply inadequate. We have no substitute and when the mines are shut down, great suffering results. It is all well enough to talk about property rights, but must the people forever be at the mercy of a group of men who control the mines or another group who control the operation of the mines? If the constitution affords no remedy for the present situation then the constitution should be amended. If the miners are arrogant in their position, the operators should be given ample protection when they undertake to produce coal with other help, and if the operators are pursuing an oppressive policy, there should be a way of compelling them to grant fair wages and to treat their employes in a just manner. Conditons are radically wrong when less than ten per cent of the population can bring suffering and calamity upon the other nine-tenths.

TOGO IN AMERICA.

The report that Admiral Togo will visit America this spring has awakened fresh interest in the great naval hero of the Russo-Japanese war. He will be assured of an enthusiastic reception. The American people will crowd around him and hang on every word he utters. They will, if permitted, show him a good time, wine him, dine him, take snapshots of him and discuss him from every viewpoint.

It is presumed that Togo is coming over to make some observations. That is the aim of every Japanese, no matter where he goes—to observe and absorb new ideas which he takes home and seeks to adapt to the conditions of his own country. Even the marvelous success of the Japanese in the conflict with Russia has not filled them with self-esteem and vainglory. They are not so impressed with their own greatness as to think that they have nothing more to learn.

ENGLAND'S PRIDE TOUCHED.

The pride of Great Britain, it is reported, has been grievously ruffled by the official announcement from Tokio that the Japanese government will at some future time urge its Anglo-Saxon ally to reform her army organization. Had such a suggestion been made five years ago, it would have been considered an exhibition of sheer presumption, and we are not sure that the choleric Briton would not have resented it with a demonstration.

But conditions have changed. In her war with the Boers, England was scandalized. The total unpreparedness of her army to engage in the African affair was so apparent that it became a national reproach. Her statesmen made it the subject of their keenest satire and heaped ridicule on the generals who conducted the campaign.

Contrast these conditions with those which prevailed in Japan when she opened fire on Russia. Her army was thoroughly disciplined and admirably equipped. Her navy was in the pink of preparation, the gunners had been carefully trained, and even the stokers in the holds of the warships were experts in their vocation. Foreknowledge marked every step of Japan's campaign. It developed that her soldiers were familiar with every foot of ground to be traversed and knew all about the disposition of the enemy.

In view of this contrast, it is not presumption for Japan to advise England, however preposterous it may sound to British ears. Having entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, it is proper that Japan should demand quid pro quo, that she should insist on England raising the standard of the army's efficiency to a point where she can give value received for the service which Japan is prepared to render.

Still one cannot help marveling at the changes wrought in the political history of the world during the last few months. To think that the Caucasian is learning lessons from the brown Malay requires a considerable stretch of the imagination. And how the haughty Briton, the very quintessence of twentieth century civilization, the Mahatma of progress, must wince when told that he must take a term of instruction from the infant terrible of Asia!

GEN. CHAFFEE RETIRES.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who has retired from the head of the army, is a brilliant example of the volunteer soldier. He enlisted as a raw private in 1861, served his country with distinction in the war of the rebellion and was graduated a captain. Then he was sent out on the frontier to fight the Indians, and accomplished noteworthy results in the campaigns against the Apaches, but this work didn't bring its participants much in the way of promotions. So it was not until 1890 that he became a colonel.

When the war with Spain came on, Chaffee was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and in July following was promoted to a major generalship as a reward for his capture of El Caney. After the war he was assigned to the staff of Brooks and Wood, while they were administering the affairs of Cuba, and when the Boxer uprising occurred in China he was dispatched to command the American troops, winnuing high praise for his bravery and judgment.

With the retirement of Gen. Chaffee, Gen. John C. Bates becomes lieutenant general and chief of staff, but his administration will be brief, terminating on April 14 next. It is then proposed that a new arrangement shall go into effect whereby these two offices will be assigned to different individuals. Corbin will become lieutenant general and Gen. J. Franklin Bell will be made chief of staff. This disposition has been suggested by Corbin and should result in a higher grade of efficiency for the army. The title lieutenant general becomes more of an honorary one, while the chief of staff will be selected from the younger officers who have a practical and scientific knowledge of war and military tactics. It is proposed to make the latter the actual working head of the army, subject only to the counsel of the lieutenant general. This arrangement may be looked up by the older generals as an attempt to displace them for the younger officers, but if the departure brings success, criticism will be of short duration.

MODERN MONEY GETTERS.

It is rare in these days for a business man, much less a banker, to discuss critically the prevailing tendency to money mania. Yet that was what David Forgan, president of the First National bank, of Chicago, and one of the most prominent financiers in this country, did the other evening before an assemblage of Chicago Presbyterians.

And he handled the subject without gloves. Nothing that can be said on the subject could be more caustic than this:

Perhaps you think it impossible that a man's soul should entirely shrivel up in the pursuit of wealth. If you knew some millionaires as well as I know them you would agree with me that they had lost the last vestige of the souls they may be presumed to have possessed before the mania for money-getting obsessed them. I would like to acquire millions, but if the process is going to make me like some of the old devils I know who are millionaires I don't want the money.

Mr. Forgan's argument was that many men were living under delusion, imagining that the measure of their success in life would be estimated by posterity in dollars and cents. In this scramble to be counted among the rich, what does a man accomplish for himself? Nothing more than the satisfaction it gives him to feel that he will leave enough to maintain his kin in luxury, although even in that he is practically impotent to make it certain, as has been proved many times. He can take nothing with him. When death seals his eyes he is as poor as the poorest, even though in life he were a Rockefeller or a Carnegie. Mr. Forgan argues then that if he has failed to build a good name for himself, if he has not earned the respect of his fellow men, if he has done nothing to make the world happier or better, he has not attained success in any degree.

But Mr. Forgan denies that these mere money getters have the power ascribed to them. He maintains that character in the business world is the foundation of the world's credit and that this money mania is only on the surface, while underneath the silent forces of righteousness are working. While there has been, and is, and probably always will be, graft, the business of the country is not rotten, as many pessimists claim.

Mr. Forgan does not decry wealth, but he would have men acquire in the good old slow, honest way, that they may have something more than a bank account to show for their life's work. It is evident that he shares The Blade's view, often expressed, that present conditions, which are tending toward socialism, are due in great measure to the blindness with which corporate wealth has pursued its game, trying to take everything in sight without any care for the morrow's supply. Greater conservatism and keener regard for the rights of the people might curtail the immediate profits, but will be winners in the end.

"For what shall it profit a man," quotes Banker Forgan, "if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

SHAW'S ADVICE TO CLERKS.

In his address before the National Civil Service Retirement association, an organization of government clerks formed to devise a plan for the retirement of the disabled and superannuated by means of a pension or insurance fund, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw threw a wet blanket on the aims of the association and discussed clerical life in Washington in a way that made many of his auditors uneasy.

The secretary described the life of the government clerk as one unceasing round of drudgery, calculated to destroy ambition and self-reliance, but he urged the clerks to stand on their own feet and not ask the government to exercise guardianship over them.

He made a tentative suggestion which appeals so strongly to common sense that we believe it should receive the early consideration of congress, although the politicians may enter a vigorous protest. The secretary would limit a clerkship to six years and thereby prevent bright young men and women who come to Washington to work for Uncle Sam from going stale. The effect of such an order would be to graduate every year a number of clerks who could return to their former homes better equipped to take up life's duties because of their residence in Washington, and of the knowledge picked up during their stay there, concerning the affairs of government. It would likewise destroy a false impression, natural, perhaps, under present conditions, that any employe is entitled to, or has reason to expect, a life position.

Imagine in what a different atmosphere the government clerks would live under such a system. Instead of feeling that they were condemned to a dull and prosaic existence which comes to most of them after a comparatively brief period, every one of them would be planning work to be taken up at the expiration of their terms. Assured of a competence for six years, the very fact that they will then be free to engage in private business will be an incentive to economy and thrift. As Secretary Shaw says: "Six years in Washington is an education in itself," but when those six years are expanded into a lifetime with no change of occupation, the clerk becomes a mere machine and it is small wonder that he looks helplessly to the government for protection from senility. Not only should the secretary's plan be a good one for the clerks, but it should result in improved public service. For there is such a thing as improvement even in routine drudgery.

OUR NEW STORY.

With next week's issue The Blade will begin the publication of "A Sword of the Old Frontier," a story of sundry adventures befalling Chevalier Raoul de Coubert, one time captain in the Hussars of Languedoc, during the year 1763.

The author of "A Sword of the Old Frontier" is Mr. Randall Parrish, who has written some fascinating stories, that have run through several editions, but none better than this. It is a clean story of adventure, which maintains a lively interest from beginning to end, and The Blade feels sure that its readers will appreciate it.

KEEP OUT THE ANARCHISTS.

While the government directs its diligence to keeping out the heathen "Chinee" lest he will upset the labor market, it shuts its eyes to the incoming of human beasts from Europe. The Chinaman's brutality is confined to his own race. The Highbinders do not make war on the American people.

The unearthing of a "Black Hand" society in Washington county, Pennsylvania with the accompanying evidence that its members were plotting the assassination of prominent Americans, would seem to indicate the necessity for more stringent regulations concerning the immigration of European cutthroats. This particular band of Italians has no especial grievance against the country or against the men whom it is claimed they had marked for destruction. Its members are enemies to all society and order and plot mischief. They are stealthy cunning intriguers who stop at nothing. They will burn property or destroy life. They are anarchists and have respect neither for law nor government.

Discrimination is a fine thing if it be intelligent discrimination. Our treatment of the Chinaman is inspired by politics pure and simple and is not based on reasonable grounds. Our indifference to the moral character of the European immigrant is probably due to a custom that has long prevailed of considering any accession from that quarter of the globe desirable. For years the great flood of European immigration was unchecked because the people who come over here were the best of the poorer classes who were driven from their native land by oppression or inability to make a living. These people have proved a valuable addition to our population. Today the situation is different. We are getting more of the offscourings, less of the frugal thrifty class. The moderation of the rulers has ameliorated the conditions of the lower classes who are now content to remain at home.

We have legislated to some purpose in an effort to determine the character of our future immigration, but there is more yet to be done. It is far easier to help foreign anarchists from stepping foot on American soil than it is to handle them after they once acquire a habitation.

THE SCHMIDT BILL.

The Ohio senate has passed the Schmidt bill abolishing capital punishment, after amending it to provide that where a man is convicted for the second time of murder in the first degree, the death penalty shall be inflicted. Inasmuch as the substitute for the chair is life imprisonment, it follows that second offenses must occur within the penitentiary or after the murderer has effected his ecape therefrom.

The stock arguments advanced why capital punishment should be abolished are that it is legalized murder, inhuman and barbarous, that it is not preventive of killing, and that it affords no opportunity for reforming the criminal. The same authority that declares capital punishment to be inhuman and barbarous, says in the next breath that life imprisonment is the greater and severer punishment. Is it then not more barbarous and inhuman? In other words, if inflicting the death penalty means merely that we are revenging a crime and demanding a life for a life, an eye for an eye, and life imprisonment is the greater punishment, then we are exacting a more than just penalty for the crime committed, when we lock a man up for life.

Evidently the senate does not believe that life imprisonment is a preventive of murder, or it would not have considered it necessary to amend the bill fixing the punishment for a second offense.

The reformatory idea is far fetched. The man who s hopelessly a prisoner for life is not a fit subject for reformation. He has lost all interest in human affairs, and his one desire is to break the barriers of his confinement.

Advocates of capital punishment are not influenced in these days by motives for revenge. They regard the man who wilfully murders a constant menace to society. They, too, with their opponents, agree that if there is no hope of pardon, life imprisonment is a more terrible punishment than the chair, and hence they assert that they are humane in advocating the latter.

But as to the main contention of the bill's proponents that capital punishment is legalized murder, the amendment made by the senate leaves that feature undisturbed, for if it is legalized murder to inflict the death penalty for the first offense, it is none the less legalized murder to inflict the death penalty for the second offense.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

If Speaker Cannon succeeds in securing the passage of the Hamilton joint statehood bill through the House, it will be a great personal victory. For he must contend not only against Babcock's insurgents, but against a practically united Democratic minority which could be welded in the attack on the Philippine tariff bill.

There are two reasons why the bill should pass as to Arizona and New Mexico—one purely political and advantageous to the Republicans in that the union of these two territories will prevent the Democrats, should they some day control congress, from constructing two states, thereby increasing their representation in the Senate and House; the other a moral reason, the change in government curtailing the power of Arizona's vast corporate interests that have evaded taxes and have done pretty much as they pleased.

The opposition is placing its main reliance on the principle of self government. The minority report of the committee on territories declares that "Arizona should have the right to say whether she will or will not accept this bill," and it is a proposition difficult to combat. If the union could be effected as to national relations only, this argument would have little weight, but extending, as it does, to local affairs of each state, it would seem that each should have a voice in fixing that relation.

The minority report reflects Senator Foraker's opinion. He proposes the admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma as one state, and would leave it to a vote of Arizona and New Mexico to say whether or not the two should be joined as one commonwealth, an affirmative majority being required in each state before such junction should be effected.

It is unfortunate that the contest over joint statehood is precipitated at this parlicular time, when all the energies of the administration are needed for the more important railway rate legislation. While the interests of the two measures are widely divergent, it affords opportunities for combinations that might seriously affect the railway rate bill in which the people are vitally interested, while they are more or less indifferent as to the statehood bill.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

Centuries ago Roger Bacon wrote: "We will be able to propel carriages with incredible speed without the assistance of any animal; and we will be able to make machines which by means of wings will enable us to fly into the air like birds." Bacon saw straight ahead into the centuries with remarkable prophetic vision. He saw the automobile, which some flippantly call the devil wagon, but he was too many centuries removed to discern how it would actually look; he could not foretell the fascination it would have for the people of the world to come. Nevertheless he was a better prophet than those who predicted a few years ago that the automobile was a fad that could not long survive.

Recently 250,000 enthusiastic admirers attended the automobile show in New York. Three million dollars' worth were sold to individual buyers for private use, and $7,000,000 worth were sold to wholesalers and agents. Last year was the record breaker for the automobile industry, and so great has it become and the prospects so promising, that manufacturers are already planning big things for 1907. The industry has developed rapidly to immense proportions since the first automobile appeared. But back of that time were several years of patient experimenting, painstaking work, the application of mechanical genius and the expenditure of much capital. The result has been a magnificent success.

If the automobile is soon to go, something must soon come to take its place. Will it be the airship—a further fulfillment of Bacon's prophecy? It is possible. Two men at the New York show turned from the handsome machines on exhibition, which were fascinating the thousands, sought a manufacturer and an aeronaut and ordered airships for two. People rode bicycles long after the manufacturers had begun the work of perfecting the automobile; the sucessful, practical airship may come, but while it is on the way the automobile industry will continue to boom and all to the prosperity of the country.

JOHNSON'S TAX SCHEME.

Enough has already developed in the proceedings at Columbus to warrant Republicans keeping close tab on the Boss of Cleveland. Although his official duties are in the city that elected him mayor, he is spending his time with the legislature in an effort to lobby his pet measures through. With the aid of other mayors, he has prepared a municipal code whereby the cities are asked to turn practically all the power of government into the hands of one man, and this man in Cleveland will be Tom Johnson. If the code becomes a law, he will have arbitrary control of every department, even to the civil service commission, which is introduced as a cloak to conceal the autocratic nature of the powers conferred.

But Mr. Johnson does not stop even at this. He now seeks, through the Howe bill, designated as Senate Bill No. 39, to take from the state every vestige of authority for fixing valuations for tax purposes and appropriating it to himself. This bill provides that council may by ordinance create a department of taxes and assessments of not more than three persons, who shall be appointed by the mayor and be subject to removal by him. Or the duties of such department may be conferred upon the mayor himself and such other administrative officials of the code as the mayor may appoint, provided, however, in such case there shall be no additional compensation.

Now taxes are levied for three distinctive purposes—for the maintenance of the state government, of the county government and of the city government. The bill very generously requires that the salaries and expenses of the department shall be paid out of the city and county treasury in the proportion that the revenue of the city bears to the revenue of the county, yet neither state nor county shall have any part in selecting the men who are to fix valuations. The injustice of this is too apparent to require elaboration.

There are other imperfections in the bill which make it an unsafe and undesirable measure, but its plain intent of making every taxpayer in a municipality kowtow to one man ought to condemn it as dangerous and inimical to public interests.

The Blade is not prepared to say that the present system whereby state officials have the power to appoint boards of review is perfect. Possibly it would be more representative if certain city and county officials should have a voice in the appointment, thereby guaranteeing a reasonable measure of home rule, but we do vigorously protest against the Howe bill as being wholly unrepresentative and prejudicial to the best interests of the state. We have heard a great deal of late about bossism, but the people will be face to face with the real evil if once Johnson succeeds in his carefully prepared plans of usurpation.

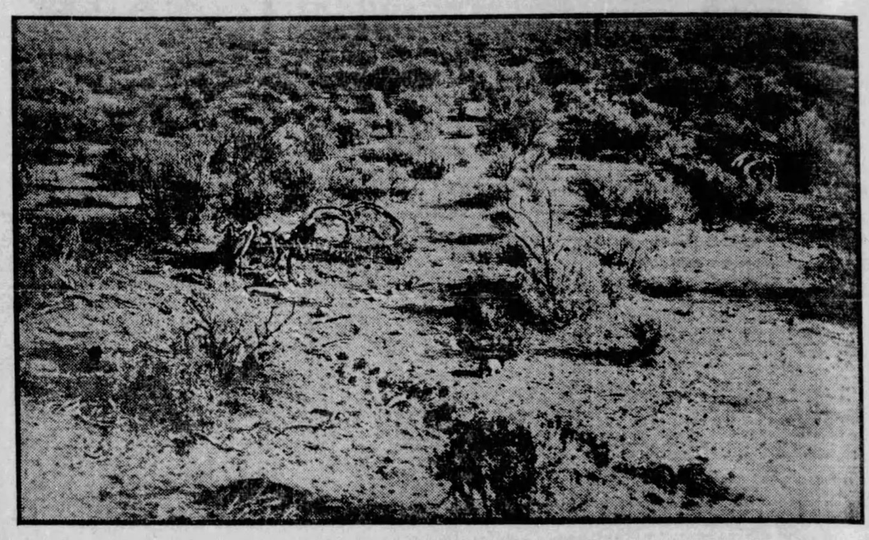
THAT TREASURY DEFICIT.

A year ago the receipts of the government was $21,000,000 short of the expenditures. Uncle Sam was considerably worried and there was much discussion as to the methods to be employed to increase the revenues so that we would live within our income. This worry seems to have been premature, for the deficit has now been cut to $6,000,000 and continues to dwindle. It is true expenses are increasing, but receipts are making a greater showing and the margain on the wrong side of the ledger is gradually but surely being wiped out. A Republican congress and a Republican administration are meeting the problem with that wisdom which has characterized the party in the past and its satisfactory solution is as certain as tomorrow's sunrise.

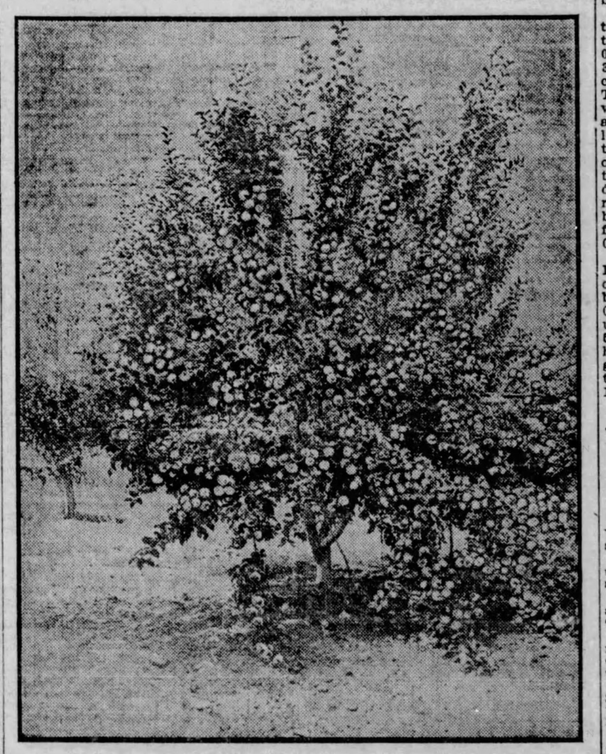
$8,000,000 Irrigation Project

The Area to Be Reclaimed Is More Than Twice the Cultivated Acreage of Rhode Island.

Gold was discovered in the Boise river valley, Idaho, in 1862, and during the succeeding twenty-five years over $200,000,000 were taken out. A large but evanescent population flocked to the valley, although the nearest railroad was 200 miles away and everything had to be freighted in and out. But only one crop of gold could be garnered and the expectation was that when the pay-dirt had all been panned, the valley of the Boise, like many other mining districts, would vanish from the map as a producing locality. Not so, however. The output of the valley today from its hundred or so thousand acres of splendidly irrigated land is fast approaching the profits realized from the mines during their best days. Certainly when the enormous irrigation works which are there being constructed by the government are completed the output of agriculture will contribute to the world's wealth every year, and for all time thereafter, an amount much greater than the annual products of the "basin" diggings during their palmiest days, while the valley will support a population of at least 200,000 people.



THE DESERT BEFORE IRRIGATION.



THE RESULT OF IRRIGATION.

The state of Idaho is larger than all New England, but it has less than two persons to the square mile. What it needs is water; the storage of the melting snows from its vast mountain ranges which run riot to the Gulf of California every spring. Its climate is delightful and invigorating, with a latitude of the south of France and northern Italy. The Boise valley in the southern part of the state lies at an elevation of about 2,500 feet and the lowest temperature during the year is but slightly under freezing.

In Boise valley as in California in the early days, the demand for food, and the exorbitant prices for vegetables and meat, induced some of the hardy Argonauts to break the rules of caste and engage in what was then considered the humblest of occupations, the growing of potatoes, cabbage and small fruits. With splendid markets this industry prospered and grew, and when the placers were exhausted a thriving farming community remained to develop these permanent resources of the valley.

But little of the "Klondyke" of 1864 remains. Its disappointments and lavish rewards, its destitution and reckless prodigality are things of the past. Today it is difficult to realize that this valley was one of the famous theatres where reckless and daring spirits were the principal actors and where only the fittest survived. Unlike many of the Klondykes which have had their day during the past 60 years, this valley provided for the overflow, and the spirit of enterprise which prompted thousands to brave all dangers in the search of gold, found a field here for the exercise of surplus energy in the construction of canals and the reclamation of the lands in adjacent valleys.

Like the Mormon farmers, the early tillers of the Boise valley found irrigation necessary, and since the first crude efforts nearly $2,000,000 have been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and more than 100,000 acres of land have been reclaimed. Substantial cities and towns have grown up, railroads cross the valley in every direction, and from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 have been added to the productive capital of the west. But the limit for private enterprise has been reached. The natural flow of the river has been fully utilized, and it is only by the construction of engineering works enormously expensive that the complete agricultural development of the country can take place. The only agency which can safely undertake this great work is the United States. With commendable enterprise the owners of land in the valley have harmonized all questions of conflicting water rights and are now preparing to co-operate heartily with the government in carrying forward what is termed the Payett-Boise project, the largest of the national reclamation works which has yet been approved by the secretary of the interior.

The construction of this great system will require several years and entails the expenditure of nearly $8,000,000. The area to be reclaimed is 370,000 acres, or more than twice the cultivated acreage of Rhode Island. The works consist of storage reservoirs on the headwaters fo the Payette and Boise rivers, and in the Boise valley the building of gigantic dams on these two rivers and about 200 miles of main canals. The secretary has authorized the initial construction of a dam in Boise river, about 38 miles of main canal, and a reservoir which will be capable of storing water enough for the late irrigation of about 120,000 acres of land in Boise valley.

The bids were opened at Boise, Idaho, on February 1, 1905, and the contracts provide for the expenditure by the United States of about $1,000,000. The Boise valley now has a population of about 30,000. It contains 50 per cent more irrigable land and has a more favorable climate than the great Salt Lake valley of Utah, which today sustains a population of about 150,000.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

New Treasurer of the Equitable Life

HENRY ROGERS WINTHROP

New York, Feb. 3.—Henry Rogers Winthrop, financial manager and assistant secretary of the Equitable Life, who was elected its treasurer Wednesday, to succeed Sidney Dillon Ripley, who died last spring, though only 29 years old, has won the complete confidence of the new management, and it is felt that he has fairly earned his present advancement. Under the old management he was a close friend of James H. Hyde.

Mr. Winthrop, who is a son of the late Buchanan Winthrop, was born at Newport, R. I., July 2, 1876. He is a trustee of the Equitable Trust company, of New York, and a director of the Adams Trust company of Boston; Commercial Trust company, of Philadelphia; Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad company, Essex County Trust company, of East Orange, N. J.; Franklin National bank, of Philadelphia; Fidelity Trust company, of Newark; Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance company, of New York; Mercantile Safe Deposit company, of Boston; Missouri Safe Deposit company, of St. Louis; Union County Trust company, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Union National bank of Newark.

Current Events.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, on leaving New York, says she was not annoyed by people staring at her.

The University of Illinois plans the establishment of a railway engineering and administration school.

Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance company accept the resignation of Chauncey M. Depew as a director.

Attempts made by French officers to make inventories of Catholic church property are resisted by worshippers and disorders result.

Treasury deficit is reduced to less than $3,400,000 and will be entirely wiped out within thirty days, says a government financial statement.

Lord Masham, inventor of the wool-combing machine for making fine fabrics out of silk waste, and other mechanical wonders, is dead in London

Justice Gildersleeve at New York declines to compel H. H. Rogers to answer certain questions in a Missouri suit against the Standard Oil and other companies.

A fire on the transport Meade in San Francisco harbor, which officers think resulted from a plot, causes the death of three men and injury of fifty-eight.

John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta News, is separated from his job by Judge Pendleton on the ground that he praised himself in his paper in violation on an injunction.

Swearing in public is under the ban in St. Louis, where the police are ordered to refrain from using profane language themselves and to arrest all persons who use it in public places.

Englishman gives the Salvation Army $500,000 to furnish rural homes for the poor of London, writes William E. Curtis, his object being both to help the destitute and increase England's home production of food supplies.

Carnegie's hero fund commission awards medals and money to Captain Mark Casto and his crew of six men, who saved the lives of fifty-two persons on a vessel which was stranded on shoals off Atlantic City, N. J., during a storm.

Senators Spooner and La Follette have their first clash in the senate over the Wisconsin patronage, and the former wins, being upheld by the President, but the real battle, pregnant with political possibilities, is to come later.

Examiners from Wisconsin, Kentucky, Minnesota, Tennessee and Nebraska finish a joint investigation of the affairs of the New York Life Insurance company and prepare a report said to contain some severe criticism, especially of George W. Perkins.

Gladstone Dowie reaches New York from Jamaica, and as he steps from the steamer he nearly loses his reputation for never having been kissed, for a pretty young actress, on a wager, trips up to him for the purpose of imprinting a chaste salute upon his lips, but at the last moment her nerve fails her.

Senator Patterson's appearance as a champion of the policy of the President in Santo Domingo arouses the Democrats in the senate to a realization that party lines have been broken down by the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt and his earnest work for the good of the people of the country at large.

BASEBALL EVANGELIST HAS GREAT SUCCESS

Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist, recently was paid $3,657 for six weeks' work in holding a revival at Aledo, Ill. It is said Sunday is the best paid evangelist that ever worked in the middle western field. He collects more money, considering the size of the towns in which he works, than Moody and Sankey ever collected. He goes about his work in a businesslike way, always consulting leading men of the town before starting in with his meetings. Then he makes a contract with the committee that seeks his services, stipulating what kind of a building he is to have, that it must be well lighted, its acoustics correct and it must be well heated if the meetings are held in cold weather. He never accepts any money until all other expenses are paid.—Kansas City Journal.

The Blade's "Easy" Churn

THE BEST ON THE MARKET

We offer our readers the "Easy" Churn and the Weekly Blade one year only **$4.00**

We offer our readers the "Easy" Churn and the Weekly Blade one year only **$4.00**

In selecting a churn to offer our readers we have endeavored to obtain one that will give entire satisfaction and best results, and all at a moderate price.

From personal investigation and experiment, we have decided that the "Easy" combines all the good qualities a churn can possibly contain.

Here are some of the reasons why we think it is the best:

Because it is just what the name implies.

It works on ball bearings with spring momentum that is similar to perpetual motion.

You merely start the churn in motion and the spring will do the rest.

Is provided with a ventilator to carry off the gases that generate while churning.

It works on the principle of the cream separator. The cream is revolved against the outer walls of the churn where it comes in contact with the dasher that operates through the counter-currents of the cream and does the churning thoroughly and rapidly.

Butter can be washed in the churn after drawing off the buttermilk.

Also the butter can be salted in the churn in same manner as churning.

This Churn Is Certainly a Wonder and Every Progressive Dairy Maid Should Buy the Best

The "Easy" holds six gallons—churns 4½ gallons—weighs 27 pounds.

Our price for the "Easy" and The Weekly Blade one year..... **$4.00**

The purchaser pays the freight.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

The Blade's Special

A $30 Watch for $21

A Case equal to, and really better than a Solid Gold one.

Many of our readers would like to purchase a solid gold case, but feel they cannot afford it. The Blade "special" is a substitute for a solid gold case, and is made specially for us. The pendant, joints and bow are 14k solid gold, and the case, in every particular, is made exactly like a 14k solid gold case, except that the gold is stiffened within by a layer of specially prepared metal, which is stiffer and harder than gold. This case is guaranteed to wear **longer** and **better** than a solid gold one, and if it does not do so, we will replace it free of charge. We can furnish this case in 18 and 16 size. Hunting, hand engraved, fitted with 15 or 17 jeweled Waltham or Elgin movement. A watch equally as good cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $30 to $35, according to movement desired.

OUR PRICES:

18 size, Hunting, engraved, 15-jeweled Elgin or Waltham..... **$21.00**
18 size, with 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham..... **$23.00**
16 size, Hunting, engraved, 15-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.... **$23.00**
16 size, with 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham..... **$25.00**

Our C. O. D. Offer

In this brief description we cannot fully convey to your mind the beauty and excellence of this watch. We want you to see the watch before paying your money. Therefore, if you will remit us $1.00, to guarantee express charges, we will send the watch C. O. D. for balance, with privilege of examination before accepting. We will also instruct the express company to hold the money five days. If, within that time, you find the watch is not exactly as we represent it, take it to the express agent and get your money back, and we will also refund you the balance of the $1.00, after deducting express charges.

This is certainly a fair proposition, and no one can offer you one that is any better. Let us hear from you if you are in the market for a good watch.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES

Special Holiday Season Offer.

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 12-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only..... **$8.50**

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL A

17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is, Hunting case..... **$13.00**
Our price is, Open Face..... **$11.00**

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL B

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price..... **$13.75**

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case..... **$9.50**

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only..... **$11.75**

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

6398, 6395—French Corset And Drawers.

So many women appreciate the daintiness of the Parisian made underwear and envy those who have long enough purse strings to possess it. Yet if one does not wish to embroider her underwear herself, much of the daintiness can be obtained by the use of the open-work embroidery obtainable at a reasonable price in the shops. The corset cover and drawers shown are much liked by particular women and easily made at home. The former is shaped by tiny tucks at the waist line which

prevent any bunchy gathers, while the peplum holds the garment in place at the waist. The drawers are of the popular "garter" order, being shaped up on the sides. They are circular in cut and hang very gracefully. The material may be nainsook or lawn and the trimming embroidery or lace. In the medium size the corset cover demands 1¼ yards and the drawers 2 yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns: 6398—sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure; 6395—sizes 20 to 34 inches waist.

The price of these pattern is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

4013—Party Frock for Lady Gay.

Here is a model for a party frock which is dainty enough to please even the most fastidious of dames. Though it embodies the little maid's idea of

what a festive frock should be, it nevertheless is as simple as mothers of good taste insist a child's clothes must be. As proof of its simplicity, by omitting a quota of its trimmings and using cashmere, challis, linen, etc., as a medium, this design would prove an excellent gown for ordinary wear. But to return to the party frock, the beautiful thin organdies with a floral design of delicate tint are exquisite and make up charmingly for just such purposes. The insertion and edging may be of the large meshed German valenciennes which adds to the light filminess of the material. If developed in any of the light woolens, the guimpe parts are used for a lining upon which to attach the waist and bertha. For the medium size 2½ yards of 36-inch material are needed. 4013—Sizes, 4 to 9 years.

4743—A Girl's Kimono.

Many mothers do not realize that a girl becomes tired with the day's duties and would enjoy a loose kimono quite as much as her mother. Every girl should have a dressing sack to slip on while she is attending to the various little tasks attendant upon dressing and a kimono of this kind may even take the place of a bath-robe. The oriental silks are most popular

for these, but challis, French flannel or lawn may serve as well. This one is very simple to make, having the square yoke and full flowing sleeves—the edges being faced with a plain silk, which provides a pretty finish for the gown. The garment may be made in full or short length, and serve the purpose of dressing sack if desired. The medium size requires four yards of 27-inch material for the long kimono, and two yards for the short one.

4743—Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

4780—Child's Russian Dress.

There is nothing which has stood the test of time so well as the Russian blouse suit for the child, for while it is easily made it is practical and becoming. In the model sketched the closing is effected on the shoulderand under the arm, and as the fastening is made to a facing a left front is not required. The suit is all in one piece and requires only the shoulder, sleeve and underarm seams to be sewed.

Serge, cheviot or homespun may serve as material while a pretty effect is created by making the facings on the closing edge of another material or at least piping them. Buttons are used to close it and the belt may best be of leather. The dress is suitable for tall folks of either sex. In the medium size the pattern calls for 2¾ yards of 44-inch material.

4780—Sizes, 2 to 6 years.

6420—A Pretty, Odd Waist.

Thanks to Mistress Fashion, the appreciation of fine materials and needlework ranks above that of the richest silks and velvets, and any woman who is clever with her needle may own as pretty a waist as may be seen. A blouse like the one shown might be made of white, pale gray or lavender louisine or batiste, with lace motifs finishing the shallow yoke in points. The collar is in one piece with the round yoke and may consist of finely

tucked mull or net. The narrow cuff of the sleeve is edged with rows of gathered lace, which forms a becoming setting for the arm. The back and front of the waist are gathered easily all around, while an exquisite design is daintily embroidered upon the front and sleeve. Plain Brussels net is growing in favor for waists of this kind, and might be used to advantage here. In the medium size the pattern calls for three yards of 36-inch material.

6420—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

Pacification of the Philippines Practically Complete.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Pacification of the Philippine Islands is practically complete, according to the report of the Philippine commission to the secretary of war for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, which was made public today. The Ladrone system is almost wiped out, what few thieving bands remain have been driven into the inmost mountain fastnesses, and the peaceful citizens of the islands, freed of their terror of the outlaws, are returning to their abandoned homes outside the cities. As a result, agriculture, which had languished because of the disorder, is beginning to flourish again.

The commission goes into details regarding the organization of the bands and the terrible punishments they inflicted on persons suspected of giving information to the authorities regarding their movements. It was not until the government showed itself determined and competent to put down the outlaws with a rigorous hand that the natives could be prevailed upon to give information which might bring down on their heads the tortures they had seen others suffer.

Outlaws Exterminated.

In most of the provinces of the Island of Luzon the last vestige of armed resistance has been wiped out. In regard to conditions there the commission says:

"We are informed that since the practical extermination of outlaws in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas the area of cultivated land has largely increased. Prior to this time the richest portion of the province of Cavite, lying in the foothills, had been almost entirely abandoned because of the lack of protection to the inhabitants, but since protection has been assured them, and the menace to life and property no longer exists, they are returning to their old homes, rebuilding their houses, and preparing their lands for cultivation. As a consequence there is today more land in cultivation in these two provinces than at any time since the insurrection of 1896."

In Negros, Cebu and Panay conditions also have improved, and even in the province of the fierce Moros order has so far been restored that agriculture and commerce are making good progress. The resumption of commerce is shown by the fact that exports from the isles during the fiscal year increased $2,129,738 over those of the previous year. Imports fell off $2,342,203, but this was a sign of prosperity rather than the reverse, because the natives spent $4,000,000 less for foreign rice on which to feed themselves. Prospects are that in future the home rice crop will be sufficient to feed the population, and there will be no need of importing this staple article of food.

Religious Controversies.

In regard to the land of the friars and religious controversies between the Roman Catholic church and the independent Filipino church, headed by Bishop Aglipay, the commission reports satisfactory progress toward solution.

The report renews the recommendation that the Dingley tariff on tobacco and sugar either be removed or greatly reduced, and asserts that there is no danger of American markets being flooded with these two commodities from the islands because of the necessarily limited output.

In regard to the establishment of a stable currency on a gold basis the commission says success has been complete. Recommendations are made, however, that United States gold coin instead of silver pesos be used as security for the redemption of paper currency because of the difficulty in storing millions of dollars' worth of silver. Since the Filipinos have raised no moves to settle upon the public land it is recommended that the limit which any person may buy from the public domain be raised from forty acres to 1,000 acres, and that the limit of land which any one person or corporation may hold in the islands be raised from 2,500 to 25,000 acres. It is hoped that in this way an influx of American capital may be induced.

ADVICE FOR STEFFENS

Speaker Cannon Submits to an Interview.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Lincoln Steffens, whom the New York Sun characterizes as an ardent itinerant exposer and a peripatetic discoverer, has made one discovery since he has been in Washington that he has not chronicled. This is that Speaker Cannon, clad in homespun jeans though he may be, is a master of sarcasm.

Mr. Steffens discovered that Cleveland is the best governed city in the United States, while Cincinnati is—or was—the worst governed. Mr. Steffens came to Washington a few weeks ago and discovered congress. Speaker Cannon is an important adjunct of congress, and Mr. Steffens sought an interview with him.

Smoked Eleven Cigars.

The speaker, having just put the finishing touches on the trimming given the Babcock insurgents, was in an unusually amiable frame of mind, and submitted to the interview. The interview was no light affair. It dealt with basic principles, and there was much in it about the constitution, functions, prerogatives, elemental rights, inherent tendencies and the like. The speaker was sitting squarely on the back of his neck and had consumed eleven cigars by the time the ordeal was over, and Mr. Steffens had discovered a lot of things. Then came a more momentous discovery. "Uncle Joe" lowered his feet, pulled himself together, and, rising, laid a paternal hand on Mr. Steffens' shoulder.

"Mr. Steffens," he said. "You are a mighty bright young man. You wield a ready and a facile pen. I might even call it trenchant. I am glad you came to Washington—glad for your sake and for the country's.

"Mr. Steffens," the speaker's voice grew even more earnest—"do you know what I would do with you if I owned you? By that, I mean if I had control of you as your publishers have? Well, I'd keep you here in Washington quite a spell. I'd give you plenty of time to go to the bottom of things. I'd have you study a great deal of law, saturate yourself with Blackstone, as it were, and then I'd have you take up the constitution and study that in the light of the law you had learned. And then, I'd have you turn your attention to the organization of this government—take the various departments to pieces and put them together again, as it were. And then, I'd have you take up our public men—the President, the members of his cabinet, and the leaders of congress—and subject them to the closest scrutiny—sort o' turn an X-ray on them, as it were. And then"—a long pause—"after about ten years, I'd have you write something.

"I don't know," added the speaker, as he bowed the explorer out of the room, "but that I'd have you devote twenty years to study before beginning to write."

DICTATING TO SENATORS

Patterson Severely Scores the Democratic Caucus.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Mr. Patterson caused a sensation in the senate by introducing a resolution relative to the rights of senators in voting upon treaties.

Mr. Patterson's resolution recited that the action of the Democratic caucus in dictating to senators how they should vote was a plain violation of the constitution of the United States; that each senator was entitled to one vote, and any attempt to coerce him was an invasion of the rights of a state; that any senator who permits himself to be so coerced weakens and degrades his state; that for any senator to vote otherwise than as his sense of duty dictates degrades his high office and assails the dignity and standing of the senate.

The resolution was listened to with great interest.

Mr. Lodge had prepared a resolution similar to that of Senator Patterson, declaring that a treaty like the Dominican should not be made a subject of party action, but withheld it when he heard that Mr. Patterson had proposed a resolution. This he heard from the lips of the Colorado senator, who claimed the privilege of presenting the matter. Mr. Lodge conceded the superiority of Mr. Patterson's claim.

400 PERSONS HOMELESS

Panama Fire Loss Amounts to $350,000.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Further details of the fire at Panama received at the offices of the Isthmian canal commission show the loss was $350,000, with but $70,000 insurance. Four hundred persons were rendered homeless, including about 25 American canal employes.

The water works system of Panama proved satisfactory, although a report was in circulation shortly after the fire broke out that water had been cut off from the city.

GEN. M'ARTHUR RETURNS

Will Probably Command Pacific Division—Berth for Greely.

Washington, Feb. 3.—With the return to the United States of General Arthur MacArthur, who was in the far east as one of the main military observers, and who now is en route to the United States, and with the promotion of General Greely to the grade of major general, there will be two officers to be provided with division commands.

The southwestern division is commanded by a brigadier general, General Baldwin, but with the assignment of General Lee, who commanded one of the departments of that division, to duty in the Philippines, one of the major generals can be assigned to the command of the southwestern division, and still leave a brigadier general's command for General Baldwin. Within a few days Major General Sumner, commanding the Pacific division, will be placed on the retired list, leaving a major general's command.

It is believed that General MacArthur will return to the command of the Pacific division, and that the southwestern division will be General Greely's first command as a major general.

PENNSYLVANIA COMBINE

Roosevelt Transmits Report of I. C. Commission to House.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the house the report submitted to him by the interstate commerce commission in repsonse to a resolution regarding the alleged combination of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and certain other roads named therein, in violation of the anti-truts law.

From the general knowledge and information of the commission, the statement is warranted that, since the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and the companies controlled by it, of the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, the Norfolk & Western railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad company as above set forth, the published rates of the several railroads named have been better maintained, and in some instances advanced, and that there appears to be less competition in rates between these lines than was forberly the case; but this is also true of competitive rates generally in other parts of the country.

As to whether the facts hereinbefore stated show or tend to show a violation of the act of congress referred to in the resolution, the commission expresses no opinion, as it is charged with no duty in connection with its enactment and has no authority to determine a question arising thereunder.

NOT TRYING TO DICTATE

Roosevelt Has Delivered No Ultimatum to Congress.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Roosevelt is not trying to dictate to the congress what it shall do or not do regarding railroad rate regulation or any other problem of legislation. He has not delivered to the senate or to the house any sort of "ultimatum" on subjects of legislation, and has not held over the heads of congress the "threat of an extraordinary session" if he does not obtain the legislation for which he is hoping.

This statement is made by authority, and that suggestions of a compromise of any sort on rate regulation, which do not embody the substance of the President's message, have not appealed to the President. It can also be said that he doubtless would refuse to accept a compromise which would affect any essential feature of the proposed legislation.

What is known as the Hepburn bill, now under discussion by the house, embodies substantially the President's views as set forth in his last annual message. In the early days of the present session he thought the measure proposed by the interstate commerce commission was the most practicable offered; but after mature consideration, it seemed to him that the Hepburn bill was the better.

Members of the senate committee on interstate commerce have assured the President that either the Hepburn bill or a measure resembling it in essential features, will be reported to the senate. The report of the senate committee will not be unanimous, but it will represent the views of the majority.

GEN. GRANT PROMOTED

Is Given the Rank of Major General.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The President has selected Brigadier-General Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., to be

promoted to the grade of major-general, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major-General Bates to be lieutenant-general.

IN MATCHTOWN

Fortunately No Faith Was Required, For She Had None.

"I had no faith whatever, but on the advice of a hale, hearty old gentleman who spoke from experience, I began to use Grape-Nuts about 2 years ago," writes an Ohio woman living in Barberton, who says she is 40, is known to be fair, and admits that she is growing plump on the new diet.

"I shall not try to tell you how I suffered for years from a deranged stomach that rejected almost all sorts of food, and assimilated what little was forced upon it only at the cost of great distress and pain. I was treated by many different doctors and they gave me many different medicines, and I even spent seven years in exile from my home, thinking change of scene might do me good. You may judge of the gravity of my condition when I tell you I was sometimes compelled to use morphine for weeks at a time.

"For two years I have eaten Grape-Nuts food at least twice a day and I can now say that I have perfect health. I have taken no medicine in that time—Grape-Nuts has done it all. I can eat absolutely anything I wish, without stomach distress. I am a business woman and can walk my 2 or 3 miles a day and feel better for doing so. I have to use brains in my work, and it is remarkable how quick, alert and tireless my mental powers have become." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

CANAL REPORT SUBMITTED

Commission Favor 85-Foot Level Local Canal.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission recording its decision in favor of an 85-foot level lock canal, was submitted to Secretary Taft today. The report is accompanied by the report of the board of engineers, the majority of whom declared for a sea level canal. It will now be for Secretary Taft to express his own views upon the great project in an endorsement when transmitting the papers to the President.

URGED TO "STAND PAT"

Roosevelt Wants No Compromise on Dolliver Bill.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senators Dolliver and Clapp, authors of one of the several bills for the regulation of railroad rates, which are pending in the senate, conferred with President Roosevelt on the general subject of rate legislation, and the prospects for favorable action on an administration measure.

The President took the position that there should be no compromise with the opponents of such legislation, and urged his conferees to "stand pat" for a bill that contains the chief provisions of the Hepburn bill, which is before the house, or their bill pending before the senate committee on interstate commerce.

EQUITABLE SUES HYDE

Seeks to Recover $72,000 of Syndicate Profit.

New York, Feb. 1.—President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance society, announced yesterday afternoon that a suit had been started against James H. Hyde for the recovery of approximately $72,000, representing Mr. Hyde's profits in the syndicates which sold securities to the society. Mr. Morton also announced that suits were in preparation against various men, who had profited by the leases of space in buildings owned by the Equitable, to some of the so-called subsidiary companies, and that these, and other claims of the society, growing out of the acts of the old Equitable administration, were being pushed as rapidly as possible.

At a meeting of the Equitable directors several of the counsel employed in the factional troubles in the society last year and before the reorganization, presented their bills. Objections were made that resulted in the appointment of a special committee to consider whether the legal charges were excessive and whether in certain instances the society ought in any event to be liable for their payment.

Henry Rogers Winthrop was elected treasurer at a meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Winthrop has been financial manager and assistant secretary of the society for some time. The treasurership had been vacant since the death of Sidney Dillon Ripley, a year or more ago. At the meeting the resignation of Chauncey M. Depew as a director was formally accepted by the board.

BANK DODGING TAXES

Government Sale Is Declared Scandalous.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Representative Sulzer today introduced a resolution in the house calling on the attorney general for information as to when the government executed the deed for the custom house property on Wall street, where the deed is, and why it has never been recorded in the county of New York, and other facts in connection with the sale of the custom house property to the National City bank.

In explanation of the purpose of his resolution, Mr. Sulzer said the bank was dodging taxes. He charged that the sale of the property to the bank was scandalous, as the property is said to be worth $10,000,000, while the bank agreed to pay only $3,265,000, and has not paid anything as yet.

EVANGELISTS WORKING

Noted Men Look for Results In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—After a four years' evangelistic campaign, which took them through Australasia, India, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Canada, the Rev. Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the revivalists, yesterday began in this city a three months' mission, which is expected to eclipse any similar movement ever undertaken here.

Two large meetings were held in the armory of the Second regiment, N. G. P., the first in the afternoon and the second last night. There was an overflow of several thousand persons who were unable to gain admittance to the big building and hundreds attended services in nearby churches.

BOWES WELL CARED FOR

Former United States Soldiers to Be Placed in National Home.

Washington, Feb. 1. — President Roosevelt took prompt action on the telegram of Thomas T. Hayes, department commander of the Legion of Spanish War veterans, and John H. Dunn, formerly captain of the Twenty-eighth volunteers, of Boston, regarding the case of John J. Bowes, the former United States soldier, who, it is alleged, has been denied a landing at Boston, where he arrived from Ireland on the 19th instant.

The papers were sent to the department of commerce and labor late yesterday afternoon, and Secretary Metcalf at once replied that the man has not been denied a landing, but that action in his case had been simply been deferred pending the outcome of efforts being made to place Bowes in a soldier's home.

General Martin McMahon, president of the board of managers of national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, now has the case in hand, and Bowes, in the meantime, has been made comfortable at the immigrant station at Boston. President Roosevelt wired in reply to the telegram the substance of Secretary Metcalf's report. No doubt is felt here that Bowes will be cared for in some national home.

BISHOP ATTACKS UNIONS

Keane, of Iowa, Calls Labor Organizations Schools for Thieves.

Clinton, Iowa, Feb. 5.—"The man who slights his work and gives his employer less than he agrees to is a thief," said Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque in his sermon at St. Patrick's church here yesterday, "and the labor union which upholds him is a school of thievery." The archbishop officiated at the solemn high mass which was offered as an atonement for the recent desecration of the church when the tabernacle was opened and the sacred vessels containing the sacrament was stolen.

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send no money

We ship on 30 days' credit if you will have your merchant or bank guarantee account. FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with each 2 gallon demijohn or 8 quart bottle order accompanied with cash.

Full Quart Bottles of Rye or Bourbon are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for $3., 8 for $6. or 12 for $9. If not satisfied with goods, return, and if paid for all your money will be refunded by first mail.

Address **MYERS & COMPANY,** Warehouse No. 213 COVINGTON, KY.

SOLE OWNERS U.S. Reg. Dist'y No. 27, 6TH DIST. KY. Orders from Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex. and West thereof, must call for either 10 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cash, for $15. by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

Our book "A Fair Customer" Mailed Free.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senate.—The senate today passed the bill for the reorganization of the consular service and about forty other measures, many of them of considerable importance. Several provide for lighthouses, fog signals, revenue cutters and public buildings. The shipping bill was under consideration for a time and was amended so as to relieve it from constitutional objections. It was supported in a speech by Mr. Lodge. There also was a discussion of the bills making common carriers liable for injury to employes, which arose over the question of their reference to committees. Some senators intimated that the committees were anxious to avoid the responsibility of passing on these measures.

House.—Discussion of the rate regulation bill was begun in the house today, and the members evinced a more general interest in the matter than in any topic that has come up for a long time. Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, opened with a speech supporting the bill, being followed by Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, representing the minority, who commended the measure. Questions by Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, indicated that there is to be some opposition, at least in debate. The discussion for the day closed at 5:25 p. m.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senate.—In the senate today Mr. Patterson strongly indorsed the position of the President in Santo Domingo and in the matter of the Moroccan conference. Mr. Tillman presented a resolution requesting the President to send to the senate all the official correspondence with the American minister to Santo Domingo in 1904. It went over until tomorrow. Mr. Heyburn sought an agreement to vote on the pure food bill Feb. 7, but Mr. Teller objected. Mr. Teller made a similar objection when Mr. Gallinger sought to have a time fixed for a vote on the shipping bill. Considerable debate on this measure followed, but no action was taken.

House.—Discussion of the railroad rate bill was continued in the house today. Speeches by Mr. Campbell (Kan.) and Mr. Martin (S. D.) took a wide range and included trust evils. Another speech in favor of the bill was made by Mr. Bartlett (Ga.), while Mr. Perkins (N. Y.) attacked the measure. A bill was passed granting a federal charter to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The fund consists of $10,000,000 the income of which is to furnish a pension to retired educators. Right to dam the Rock river at Grand Detour, Ill., was granted.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senate.—The senate today passed about forty miscellaneous bills, providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska and for lighthouses, revenue cutters and fish cultural stations. The greater part of the time was devoted to the shipping bill, Mr. Penrose making a set speech in favor of the measure. Mr. Tillman's resolution calling on the President to send to the senate all the letters from the minister to Santo Domingo to the state department in 1904 was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

House.—The house today called for the estimate of cotton yet to be ginned, which the director of the census has compiled but which he has no authority to make public until March. The discussion of the railroad rate bill was continued. So many speakers have come to the front that the house will meet at 11 o'clock hereafter until the debate is ended. Mr. Sibley (Pa.) attacked the measure as socialistic. Mr. Knapp (N. Y.), Mr. Shakelford (Mo.) and Mr. Heflin (Ala.) supported it. A resolution looking to the preservation of Niagara Falls was agreed to. It requires a report and recommendation from the American members of the joint commission appointed a few years ago to consider this question.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senate.—The first formal reading of the statehood bill was begun in the senate today, but Mr. Teller objected, and consideration of the measure was postponed. The shipping bill was the subject of considerable debate, Mr. Patterson attacking and Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Perkins supporting it. The provision prohibiting vessels from receiving subsidies for more than ten years was struck out, and a number of private pension bills were passed. Another measure adopted provides for a survey for a new deep harbor on Lake Michigan. At 4:12 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—Speeches on the railway rate bill occupied the house for six hours today. Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, attacked the measure, while Messrs. Burton of Ohio, Russell of Texas, Thomas of North Carolina, Burke of South Dakota, and Goulden of New York, supported it.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate.—The senate was treated to a sensation today when Mr. Patterson (Colo.) introduced a resolution in effect declaring the action of the Democratic caucus against the Santo Domingo treaty last Saturday to have been contrary to the federal constitution. Consideration of the resolution went over. It was decided that a vote should be taken on the shipping bill Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 5 p. m. Mr. Teller made a speech against the measure. Several bills were passed and the senate adopted a resolution calling on the pastmaster general for information as to the number of postal clerks killed in railroad accidents during the last five years.

House.—Considerable fault was found with the railroad rate bill in the house today. Mr. Littlefield (Me.) opened the session with an attack on the measure. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) ridiculed the alleged popular demand for the legislation. Ten other speeches were made, all favorable to the bill. The fortifications appropriation bill was reported.

H. H. ROGERS WINS OUT

New York Court Says He Doesn't Have to Answer.

New York, Jan. 31.—A decision that Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, shall not be compelled to answer the questions which he recently refused to answer in the taking of testimony here, in the case of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company of Indiana and other oil companies, was handed down today by Justice Gildersleeve in the supreme court.

The application to compel Mr. Rogers to answer the questions was made by Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri. The companies affected in this case are the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Republic Oil company. The state of Missouri seeks to oust them from doing business in Missouri.

The application was denied for the reason that in Justice Gildersleeve's opinion the court of original jurisdiction in Missouri should determine the question raised by Mr. Hadley. Leave to renew this application was granted Mr. Hadley.

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VERY WEALTHY YOUNG WIDOW wishes to correspond with view to matrimony; no objection to poor man if honest. Box 98, Harvey, Ill.

WANTED—Information of Wm. G. Tracy last heard from about 4 years ago; he was then in Toledo, Ohio. Any information will be thankfully received by J. T. Tracy, Harrisonburg, Va.

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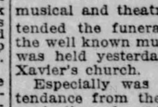

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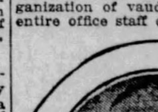

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AN OUTBREAK IN CHINA

Troops at Manila Are Waiting for the Word.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Army officers, who arrived here on the transport Logan yesterday, report that the prospect of trouble in China is the chief topic of discussion in army circles in Manila.

The Thirteenth infantry and two squadrons of the Eighth cavalry have been ordered to prepare themselves for field service. The destination of these troops remains a headquarter secret, but the only explanation of the order is that they are to be held in readiness for a China expedition at the first warning of an outbreak.

Those who came on the Logan asked first for news from China, as they said that most of the information on the subject which was current in the Philippines came by the way of Washington. The officers of the troops under field orders have made preparations to leave on 24 hours' notice and their expectation is that they will be sent to Pekin.

BURIAL OF PAUL DRESSER

Many Singers Attend Funeral of Famous Song Writer.

New York, Feb. 3.—Scores of song writers and members of the musical and theatrical professions attended the funeral of Paul Dresser, the well known music publisher, which was held yesterday from St. Francis Xavier's church.

Especially was there a large attendance from the "White Rats" organization of vaudeville artists. The entire office staff of the Paul Dresser

Publishing company attended in a body.

Not in years has a death among the music trades occasioned greater regret than that of Mr. Dresser. His songs have been sung throughout the world. The funeral was held from the Dresser home at No. 203 West 106th street, where he lived with his sisters. He never married. Miss Louise Dresser, who this week was appearing at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street theatre, has canceled her engagement there.

Among the great song successes of which Mr. Dresser was the author were the "Blue and the Gray," and "On the Banks of the Wabash." He made a fortune out of these alone. Others written by him were "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," "The Convict and the Bird," "Mr. Volunteer," "The Curse of the Dreamer" and "My Gal Sal," which was his latest composition. Mr. Dresser was the senior member of the firm of Howley, Haviland & Dresser, which disbanded some time ago. The Paul Dresser Music Publishing company then was organized.

HARRIS CHOSEN PRESIDENT

New Head of Northwestern University Assumes Control July 1.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
If you have tried, and have not won,
Never stop for crying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying.

THURSDAY.
Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts.

FRIDAY.
So we must struggle on, and never be
Dismayed, disheartened at ambition crossed;
Our work wrought out in patience silently,
Is worth to everyone whate'er it cost.

SATURDAY.
Be firm; one constant element of luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck.

SUNDAY.
If thou canst plan a noble deed,
And never flag till it succeed.
Though in the strife thy heart should bleed;
Whatever obstacles control,
Thine hour will come,—go on; true soul,
Thou'lt win the prize—thou'lt reach the goal.

MONDAY.
'Tis yet high day, thy staff resume
And fight fresh battles for the truth.

TUESDAY.
Never give up; there are chances and changes
Helping the hopeful, a hundred to one.

Books That Stay a Lifetime By. Time So Short and Eternity So Long

EMILY S. BOUTON.

That place that does
Contain my books, the best companions, is
To me a glorious court, where hourly I
Converse with the old sages and philosophers.

A writer to the Contributors' Club in The Atlantic chats familiarly about the books which may never lose their charm to the individual when once they have come to be loved, the final conclusion being, as I take it, that few books ever "stay by" for a lifetime, for as the years pass the taste changes, the moral and spiritual needs differ, and what is a present inspiration will have lost its power in the near or far future.

Naturally, when one thinks of it, this must be true. Possibly the assertion that there are no books that always make the same appeal to the reader from life's end to life's end is too sweeping, but they are exceedingly rare. Those which thrill us today with their beauty of thought and diction, which arouse a longing to live the better life, which inspire us to energetic movement along some path we are treading, may, a year hence, seem dull and lifeless, having completely lost their power. This mood, too, may pass, and once more the pages be filled with light and charm, with joy and inspiration.

Perhaps the pleasure may never return. I have books upon my library shelves that once were food and stimulus for both my intellectual and spiritual self, but which I have not been moved to open for years. And yet I love them for what they have been to me in the past, and for what they may be in the future. For I hold that if an author has put the truth, as he sees it, with the fire of earnestness into his work, there is always something more to be discovered, something that remains for us to gather when the time is ripe. Even when we read with the purpose of understanding—and that is the best kind of reading—we cannot go, at any one time, to the heart of a good book. Possibly we may never be able to do so, any more than we can reach into the intricacies of character in those we meet, and yet there may have been some message in it for which we are thankful. I think the books that "stay by" the longest are those we do not ever grasp in their entirety, those which give one an elusive feeling that there is something hidden, which would illuminate the life if it could be reached.

We are, after all, creatures of moods and tenses. The impression a book makes as to pleasure or profit depends largely upon the one which is regnant at the time of reading. It may be full of life and light in the morning hour. At eventide, with thought and imagination dulled by the cares of the day, its power to charm and uplift has wholly departed. Another day and it may all return. He gains most who understands himself first, and then learns to know his author. Then he will make familiar friends of books knowing which will best answer to his needs at any special hour. These are the ones which are likely to "stay by" for the years, though there will be, perhaps, "resting times," when their companionship is not sought.

Theodore Parker once said: "The books which help you most are those which make you think the most. The hardest way of learning is by easy reading."

This is true. One evil of the present day is the effort to make the road to knowledge an easy one to follow, to take away the need of effort to grasp a truth. Too many books are read; too few are digested. "The greatest writers and teachers have been men of few books." Somebody has said that the individual who owns the Bible, Homer and Shakespeare has a collection of books of which he need not be ashamed.

It is not necessary, however, to so limit ourselves, but it is well to remember Emerson's advice to "read no mean books. Good travelers stop at the best hotels; there is the best company and the best information." Of course, he means by "mean books" those which drag slimy lengths across the mind leaving soil and impurity, or again such as arouse and stimulate any of the passions of the lower self beyond reason. Beside these are the books that are neither actively good or noticeably bad, but are simply colorless and negative lumber. Thinking of all the glorious books in the world, with none of these is there need of seeking companionship.

I am greatly struck by the constant cry of lack of time, a cry in which I frequently join, greatly to my discredit, for I believe it is all wrong. The swift rush of the passing hours is coming to be a nightmare to those who desire to accomplish much, either in service or pleasure. It is only just to say, however, that the strongest cry comes from those who see so much that needs to be done, and who find the days too short to crowd into them the individual effort that seems desirable and necessary.

Why is this feeling that time is too short wrong in indulgence?

First, because it hinders the thorough work that brings the highest accomplishment. When anything is undertaken that must be crowded into a time already well filled with other duties, and so becomes a burden, it cannot be done well. "The best things cannot be finished to order in a given period of time," writes Dr. Marvin. "Great frescoes and cathedrals grow out of minds that conceive and execute them, as trees rise from the earth. He who would perform his task well must make of it no task at all."

The above expresses exceedingly well the way that all work should be done—"as trees rise from the earth," that is, in the natural order which gives the best results. The same writer, in speaking of the fact that one year follows another, without any cataclysmic upheaval to mark the ending of one and the beginning of the other, remarks: "December comes to an end, and at midnight, the sun completes its revolution through the ecliptic, and the earth its circuit around the sun; but faith hears no song in the heavens, and science discovers no clicking of celestial machinery and no rush of aerial currents." Thus does nature show us that work should be done at its best, without friction of time-crowding.

I am well aware, from experience, that this calm and equable way of accomplishment is not always possible, at least, it does not seem to be. And yet, I wonder, if the trouble does not often lie in the assumption of too many things, which at once become duties, and as such demand time and effort. No one has a right to voluntarily attempt what it is certain will be superficially done or else accomplished at an expense, physically and mentally, that cannot be afforded. It is never a duty to add anything, however excellent the work, to the must-be-dones of the home or business, which to do brings a "driven" feeling, as if the Maker of days had made them too short for life's purposes.

From where I am sitting is visible a corner on which people often stand and wait for a car. A woman, arriving just a minute too late is walking like a caged lioness, up and down, up and down, as if her very existence hinged upon that five minutes of waiting. The energy she is expending in that frantic walk is going to waste, and, knowing her overburdened condition, I am sure she will need it all later on.

Here is where she is making a sad mistake, yet most of us, if faced with facts, would find ourselves sometimes guilty of similar outward action bespeaking the same hurried mental condition. Too much has been undertaken to be quietly and naturally accomplished and the result is inevitable.

Remember I am not writing of duties that truly belong to the individual. These, I believe, will rarely go beyond the power of doing if the right thought be maintained—that what is manifestly our own to do must be met in the cheerful and willing spirit that brings strength for the service. For the life which is not made up of serving is worth little in its finality to itself or to the community in which it is passed. It is only that the service be rationally directed and limited, in order that the years may not be filled full of hours of travail, and of vain regret that time is so short, while eternity is so long. We all fail to reach our dreams and our possibilities, but that by no means proves that life is a failure.

The Cozy Corner

TEMPORARY RELIEF, AT LEAST.

For the sufferer with a goitre I wish to say that while all physicians tell me there is no absolute cure, I have a remedy that has given me great relief, which I gladly pass on for the benefit of others.

Procure from a reliable druggist a solution of one drachm iodine and four drachms iodide of potassium dissolved in three ounces of soft water, and with a small camel's hair brush paint over and around the goitre night and morning; it is not necessary to use any friction in attempting to rub it in. Do this until the skin becomes too sensitive to endure the treatment without great pain, then discontinue it for a few days and then resume it. If the outer skin peels off, so much the better.

It is well to take a good blood purifier in connection with this treatment, and if you are "all run down" use a tonic containing iron. You would best consult a physician in regard to what you need—one who is acquainted with your general state of health.

While it will not entirely remove the goitre it will, in time, give relief. I painted mine for a year before I was entirely free from pain, but after that it was several years before it caused me any more trouble. Last summer, when I was in a very debilitated condition, it commenced to again give me much suffering, and I resorted to the same treatment with satisfactory results.

It is not best to rub, or handle such a trouble very much, as it rather increases its growth.

Some say—and one doctor was among the number—that to wear a string of amber beads comfortably tight around the neck will prevent the growth of the goitre, but of that I cannot vouch, as I have never tried it. I send my remedy hoping it will help some one else as much as it has me.—Miss A. M. W.

ANOTHER INQUIRY ANSWERED.

Some one asked how to make, and use, Railroad Yeast Powders, and as I have used this for many years with excellent results. I will help the Cozy Corner along by sending the recipe, hoping it will be what the inquirer wanted.

Take one quart of fresh buttermilk and thicken to a moderately thick batter with equal quantities of flour and corn meal; set in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning add sufficient corn meal to make a very stiff dough, spread on a cloth to dry, stirring and crumbling occasionally; when dry it is ready for use, and must be kept in a cool, dark place.

To use this, place three heaping tablespoonfuls of the powder, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar and a good pinch of salt into one quart of lukewarm water, stir in enough flour to make a thin batter and set to rise early in the morning. When this is light, add a teacupful of lard, a tablespoonful of salt and make into a very stiff dough, which must rise in a warm place until light. Then make into loaves, rub over the top with soft lard, place in greased tins, and when the tins are full, bake in a moderate oven.

This makes delicious bread and is not as much trouble to make as it seems to read about it. If any one tries this recipe I wish they would write to the Cozy Corner and let us know what success they have.—"Mrs. S. M. L., of Arkansas."

HEALTH AND COMFORT.

I feel almost ashamed to come to the Cozy Corner with such a simple story as I do, but possibly there are others than I who have suffered for years and did not know what was the matter. I did, and lo! the cause of all my headaches and uncomfortable feelings was simply—cold feet. I expect you will laugh, but it is true, and since I have cured that trouble all others have disappeared. No, dear friends, this is not a patent medicine advertisement; I took no medicine, but I wore looser shoes, discarded fleece lined stockings—which held the perspiration and made my feet feel as if they were in ice water all of the time—substituted side elastics for those that prevented free circulation of the blood. Then each night and morning I bathed my feet in cold water and rubbed them with a towel until they were quite red and the blood was freely circulating. I placed a bag of hot water in the foot of the bed, and made me a pair of bed shoes of elderdown flannel, with fleece-lined soles. These were placed at the bedside, and I never stepped on the floor without slipping my feet into them.

All of this I did faithfully all of last winter before I restored the proper circulation so my feet were not cold. This winter I do not have to take so much care of my feet, and am not troubled with their being cold.

You may not realize how much cold feet interfere with your general health and comfort, but just try my remedies—if you need them—and I am sure you will not regret it.—Sarah J. Clark, Oregon.

AMUSING THE CHILDREN.

A busy mother made a game of "housecleaning" for her children who were too young to be long amused with anything. Each child had a width of carpet in the living room for her house—for the boys these were called streets—and was expected to keep that especial width free from threads, bits of paper and every kind of litter. The "street cleaning brigade" were allowed the use of a small carpet sweeper and removed the dust that could not be picked up. At the close of each day the one whose house, or street, had been kept in the neatest condition was rewarded by occupying the chair at the supper table, next to mother. This seat of honor was theirs through three meals, and was then transferred to the next winner of the prize.

This seems a very simple way of amusing the children, but it worked admirably in this family, and taught these little ones the value of cleanliness and carefulness.

Playing "bean bag" is always enjoyed by children, and it is made an additional pleasure if the bags are cut oval and have a face marked on them. Cut them of white, or black cloth, sew eyes, nose and mouth on them, cut from colored cloth, name them for some distinguished persons—army officers, etc.—and it adds to the interest of the game to see which will win.

Home Suggestions.

If a mosquito netting screen is fastened over the window in a bedroom, the window can be left open all winter for ventilation, without allowing the snow or rain to enter. If this is considered too "open," a piece of cheese cloth can be fastened inside the netting. When you see the dirt that will accumulate on the curtain you will realize how much enters the room from the outside. If the netting is placed over but one sash—either the upper or lower—it will not offend the eye as when the whole window is covered.

Try making cheese straws by using fine bread crumbs moistened with sweet cream instead of pastry. They are said to be more digestible and just as good in other ways.

For those who are fond of playing checkers, here is a new game called "blockade." Set the checkers as usual, except in only two rows, instead of three, giving each player eight men—four on the king row and four on the next. Each person to move alternately, but there is no jumping, no kings and no piece can move backwards. When either side has no further move, he is "blocked." There is room for so much strategy and skill that the game can be played hundreds of times with no loss o finterest.—From Good Housekeeping.

In drawing threads for embroidery or hemming, they will draw more easily if the cloth is first softened by rubbing with a good, white soap.

To save dirt in the kitchen, have your wood box built just outside, and with a little door fastening with a snap, opening into the kitchen. When the woodshed adjoins the kitchen this can be easily done and the box can be filled from the outside and emptied from the inside of the kitchen with much less labor and no dirt or trouble.

For mending men's clothing or any dark, woolen goods, black Shetland wool is much better for darning with than silk. In darning cotton goods, the ordinary darning cotton is to be preferred to the silk.

In washing baby cloaks, shirtwaists, etc., of white corduroy, use an emulsion of kerosene and white soap with plenty of water, rubbing the soiled places with the hands instead of the board. Rinse, with the nap of the goods running up, and hang to dry without wringing. Hang on the line where the garment will not touch anything else and when perfectly dry, smooth into shape with the hands and brush vigorously with a soft whisk brook to restore the nap where it may have become matted.

If a crochet needle is made a part of the darning outfit, it will be found very useful, as by it a dropped stitch may be knit up so the darn will be much smaller and the stocking look much better in consequence.

If a little hot soup is needed in haste, the grease may be taken from it with a piece of ice, thus avoiding the necessity of waiting for the soup to become cold. The particles of fat will adhere to the ice as it is moved about the surface and can be transferred to a basin, and the ice used again and again.

If comforters filled with cotton batting which has become matted from long use are hung for several hours in the hot sunshine, or over a radiator, or register, so the heat may pass through them, they will be renovated and lightened.

A short, clothes line hung under a porch is better for drying small things, such as napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., in winter. The articles are not exposed to the wind and the weather, and if they freeze the line may easily be taken into the house and stretched in a warm room until the clothes can be removed without danger of tearing them.

For Valentines Day.

Whether we are in the habit of observing other saints' days, or not, very few of us forget the patron of lovers, and each year are given many parties in his honor. Some of these are for the benefit of the church, library, a school piano, or something equally good, while others are simply social affairs for the pleasure of the guests. However it may be, there is always a profuse decoration of hearts, darts and cupids displayed.

For a Valentine dinner or supper party the place cards may be cut heart-shaped, and edged with a narrow frill of crepe paper; on one side is the name of the guest and on the opposite side a verse or sentiment appropriate to the occasion. Or the hostess, if she chooses, may purchase a pretty, heart-shaped valentine, and on the back of it write the menu for the meal. These are slipped into fancy enveiopes addressed to each guest and used as place cards.

Usually there is a letter box in the hall where each guest may deposit a valentine for some one, or more, of the guests, and this box is opened after dinner by the host and the "mail" distributed, which generally adds much to the merriment of the occasion.

Generally these gifts are very simple affairs—given more for the fun of the thing than for anything else, though sometimes they are valuable, and are the expression of a more serious intention on the part of the donor.

If games are played, there should be some reference to the day in all of them. A note addressed to each of the members is prepared, directing each, in turn, to look in a certain place for a parcel addressed to her, and warning her not to mention the name on any parcel she may find that does not belong to her. On looking, she finds another address for her gift, and so on until she has made a thorough search through the house, and when she finally discovers a package with no further direction than her own name, she brings it in and it is opened for the amusement of the party, or else it is kept to be opened when all have completed their search for "Hidden Treasures," as the game is called. The hostess must see that no one is forgotten in the distribution of gifts.

"A Valentine Pi" is arranged for a more quiet game. The guests are provided with pencils and slips of paper on which they write the name of a lady; the paper is folded to hide the name and passed to the next one, who writes a gentleman's name, and again it is folded and passed. Then each one writes a sentiment, or a verse of poetry suited to the day, and which is supposed to be a part of the conversation held by the two whose names have been written. Each time the paper is folded so the last writing cannot be seen, which makes the "pi." When all have written twice or more times around—according to the size of the company, or the time to be devoted to the game—the judge selected by the party opens and reads the papers.

CONCERNING THE TRUANT SCHOOL

When the truancy act, now operative in the majority of the states whose statutes bear the compulsory education clause, first became a law, it opened the way for various legislative enactments that apply exclusively to the youth of the country. The courts, which had previously occupied themselves chiefly with the adult, were forced to devote attention to the small boy. The youth became a legal problem demanding serious consideration. Eminent jurists turned aside from older offenders to study him. A new specialist quickly came into public view, charged with the duty of studying the youthful lawbreaker and supplying the remedy for his transgressions, writes Mary Cecile Chomel in Madame for February.

In the most progressive cities of the country, the youth is no longer wholly amenable to the laws that govern his father. He is not asked to appear before the same tribunal. When he commits an offense he is haled to a court before which none but juvenile offenders are tried. The judge gives his time and thought exclusively to the children brought before him, studying their best interests and striving to eradicate their criminal inclinations.

This movement in behalf of the boy with a tendency to incorrigibility has assumed various phases. One of the latest and most beneficial is the establishment of the special school, which exists in a few communities that have given the matter serious thought. The juvenile court aims to save the child from appearing before a higher court later in life. The object of the truant school is to save him from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The incorrigible truant will inevitably acquire the evil inclination of an idle boy of the streets, and sooner or later will be brought before the bar of justice, unless he is saved through the medium of the special school, that being the name that the law bestows upon the institution where the boy of normal tastes receives as much education as can be acquired in an institution where there are likely to be as many grades as pupils. To all, however, who come within the sphere of its influence, it is known simply as the Truant School.

Literally it is what its name implies; it exists solely for the boys who have a tendency to "play hookey." While girls are not barred, it is seldom that a truant is found in their ranks; hence they are never entered as pupils.

Women have been found well fitted for truancy work. Their sympathetic natures and motherly instincts lead the wayward boys to turn to them more readily than to men. The work is carried out according to definite system. The director of the truancy department has her office in the building with the general school officers. She has the assistance of several subofficers, who visit the homes of the children, and, if necessary, take them before the juvenile court to compel attendance at school. Extreme measures are seldom resorted to, however, as the children can usually be induced to give the special school a trial, and once there, it is the duty of the teacher to see that they are interested to a degree that reduces truancy to a minimum. Of course

ON THE HUNT FOR A TRUANT.

the special schoolboy sometimes plays hookey, but he offends less frequently than before, and in most cases is gradually led to regular attendance. To bring him to this stage requires much hard work on the part of both officer and teacher. The former keeps in touch with the boy's home, co-operates with his parents and makes herself the "pal" of the boy.

The first juvenile court was founded in Chicago, in 1899, as the outgrowth of a movement set on foot by the Woman's club of that city, which deplored the confinement of children in the county jail, along with criminals of the worst type. The court was supported by private means. Since then other states have passed similar laws for delinquent children, and in states where courts do not exist measures for their establishment are pending before legislatures. It is interesting to note that juvenile courts have been established in London, Canada, and even Australia has one.

Delinquent children are no longer treated as criminals. They are regarded as unfortuntes, whose characters are unformed and who are in greater need of training than reformation. In some instances their homes are found to be utterly unfit, in which event it becomes the duty of the officer to pass on the responsibility to higher authority. They are taken from their parents and given into the charge of boards or societies that exist for the care and protection of children, under the authority of the law.

The most ardent laborers in this comparatively new field of educating incorrigible youth by law do not claim that the work has been perfected, or that all is being accomplished that is possible even under the present system. The special school is still in its infancy, however, and judging by the encouraging progress that has been made since the establishment of the first school, the present methods, crude in many respects, may confidently be expected to give place in the near future to a more modern system.

A Woman Explorer

The bleak peninsula at the northeast of the North American continent is to most women but a name—Labrador, says The Pilgrim for January, but to Mrs. Mina B. Hubbard the name and the country mean much, for she is reckoned one of the most intrepid women explorers of the time. Mrs. Hubbard left for Labrador last July to complete the work begun by her late husband, Leonidas Hubbard, viz: the exploration of that part of the country inhabited by the Nascaupee Indians,

MRS. LEONIDAS HUBBARD, JR.

never before visited by a white man. She demonstrated that had her husband not made the fatal mistake of taking the wrong river, he would undoubtedly have accomplished his purpose. With her expedition (guided by a half-breed) Mrs. Hubbard spent only forty-three days in travel and eighteen days in camp successfully completing the work which her husband so greatly desired to have the honor of doing, and winning laurels for herself.

M. G. R.

We shall all be glad to know that "Bookie's" silence has not been caused by a lack of interest in the column, and hope he will visit us oftener hereafter.

Dear M. G. R.'s: It has been some time since I visited you, but it has been because I had nothing of interest to write, rather than any loss of interest in you. The discussion of the question of an old man's darling or a young man's slave has been very interesting to me, but if the opinion of one of the sterner sex will be admitted, I would like to suggest that the girl who marries an old man does not always become a pampered pet, but quite often finds she is expected to be a nurse and a servant to her aged spouse. Neither does it follow that she who marries a man near her own age must necessarily be a "slave." If a young couple begins life together without riches, they must both work—and not expect a life of ease, but there is a vast difference between the life of a slave and the life of one who works for those he or she loves, and frequently it happens that the necessity of working together proves to be one of the greatest blessings that can befall a young couple.

"Missie," in reply to your question whether a girl should marry the man she loves, or the man who loves her, I think both propositions are dangerous, for unless there is a mutual love between the parties, a marriage is seldom a benefit except to lawyers and divorce courts.

Would it not be of interest if each of us would name his favorite author and mention some of the best works of that author? Mine is Bulwer Lytton. He was a many-sided author. His Paul Clifford, Kenelm Chillingly and other stories will set one to thinking deeply along the lines of political science and sociology.

His historical novels such as The Last of the Barons, Destruction of Pompeii and the Last of the Tribunes, are second to none, while some of his other works are as startlingly original as the wildest of Poe's tales. If one wishes to read something that will instruct, as well as entertain, he should make the acquaintance of the works of this gifted author. —"Bookie."

Someone suggested that we tell something of ourselves and our homes. I was born in Michigan and spent my short school life within twenty-five miles of Toledo and The Blade. From Michigan—the home of "Bonnie Burnie" and other notables—I moved to Nebraska, of which "Sunflower Kid" has said all that is necessary, then to Oregon—which has also enthusiastic admirers in the M. G. R.—and now I am living on a farm not far from the foothills of the Cascade mountains. There are three snowcapped peaks in sight; the land is rich and there are many beautiful homes on the hillsides and in the valleys. The mountains are covered with evergreen timber; the valleys supplied with an abundance of pure, cold water from the snow on the hills; the swift streams and many rapids are the home of big trout and—but I think perhaps I had better stop before I am accused of telling "fish stories," which would inevitably follow that last sentence.—"G. B." Oregon.

I wonder how many of the M. G. R.'s included in their New Year's resolutions, one to write to the M. G. R. as often and as soon as they could? That was one of my resolutions and this is the first time I have been able to keep it. I was admitted to the circle over a year ago, and have remained silent ever since because when I realized that I had promised to write something interesting, I was afraid I could not do so. But I have turned over a new leaf, and will do the best I can. I recently made a short journey through the state, with the capital as the objective point. The first place I visited was the Lincoln monument. It contains many articles associated with the life and death of the martyred President, as did also the Lincoln homestead, which is preserved as nearly as possible as it was when he lived in it.

The museum is very interesting and the capitol building very imposing. The dome of this is 404 feet above the ground and a spiral stairway reaches to the top. I "went up," with many pauses on the way to recover my breath, which seemed in danger of leaving me entirely.

Hoping that there are many who made the same resolution I did and who will keep it, I will wish you a very much belated "Happy New Year," and wish it very earnestly for all of the year that is left.—"Merry Muriel."

"A Well Wisher" sends a pretty little request for admittance, which is granted provided she comes soon with a letter.

"An Illinois Bachelor" is informed that the same fate awaits him that is given to the "Well Wisher," and we hope soon to hear from him.

WATCH THEM WELL.

There are four T's too apt to run,
'Tis best to set a watch upon:

Our Thoughts.
Oft when alone they take them wings,
And light upon forbidden things.

Our Temper.
Who in the family guards it best,
Soon has control of all the rest.

Our Tongue.
Know when to speak, yet be content
When silence is most eloquent.

Our Time.
Once lost, ne'er found; yet who can say
He's overtaken yesterday?

Banner Puzzlers

FOR NOV.

New Work ..... W. P. E.
Solutions ..... W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was celebrated on account of being the inventor of the power loom, and was born April 24, 1743, at Marnham, Nottinghamshire, England. He was educated at Oxford, and obtained a living in the English church, and devoted himself exclusively to his ministerial duties and to literature, until a casual conversation in 1784 directed his attention to machinery, and in 1785 he exhibited his first power loom in action, an ingenious, though very rude machine, upon which, however, he subsequently effected improvements rendering it almost perfect. Its introduction was vehemently opposed, and a mill fitted up with 500 of his looms was burned down. In 1790 he took out a patent for a device for combing wool, and secured patents for various other improvements connected with manufactures. These yielded him little return, and in 1809 government, in consideration of his inventions, granted him 10,000 pounds. He died in October, 1823.

ANNIE TEEK.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many sq. yds. of cement will be required in making a cistern 8 ft. in diameter, and 12 ft. deep, being cylinder shaped?

LEWIS ANDERSON.

3.—WORD-PLAY.

(Fill each of the blanks with the same word.)

He was ..... when I bought a ..... for my ..... employer which I mean to ..... to him tomorrow, the .... time not being favorable.

M. BELL.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A captive woman who became a queen.
2.—A country in Palestine. (Josh. 19:10.)
3.—A snare.
4.—Part of the body.
5.—The name of an altar. (Josh. 22:34.)
6.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell the unfortunate experience of one Boo-tes of ancient times?

DODE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar."

BUCKEYE JR.

Answers to Puzzles of January 25th.

1.—Robert Burns.

2.—2 ft. from the larger end. (See Chat.)

3.—S-irene-s, t-run-k, Ate, E, era, t-ape-r, s-event-h, Centrals—Euterpe.

4.—"And thereby hangs a tale." "Sweet are the uses of adversity." "Your praise is come too swiftly home before you." "O, Jupiter! How merry are my spirits!" "Under the shade of melancholy boughs." "Let gentleness my strong enforcement be." "I will your very faithful feeder be." "Know'st thou the youth that spoke to me erstwhile?" "Else had she with her father ranged along." "I'll do the service of a younger man." "'Tis not her glass, but you that flatters her." Initials—As You Like It.

5.—Bog-trotter is a name sometimes contemptuously given to the lower class of the Irish peasantry, and has its origin in the ability acquired by many of them of traversing the extensive bogs in their native country, passing from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no secure footing, and in the frequent use they have made of this ability to escape from officers of the law, soldiers or other pursuers.

6.—Washington Irving wrote: "A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching us the virtues of patience and long-suffering."

Chat.

The solution sent by Burrell Morgan to his problem answered today is this:

Extract sq. rt. of one-half the sum of the squares of the two end-widths to get the length of dividing cut, which in this example is 13 inches. Subtracting the narrow end leaves 6 ins.; multiplying this by the quotient obtained by dividing the length, 60 ins., by the difference between the two end-widths, 10 ins., gives 36 ins., or 3 ft., the distance the cut must be made from the narrow end; 5 ft. minus 3 ft. equals 2 ft., distance from larger end.

There was a fine class in the 'Cademy today, and the Schoolmistress was all smiles as a natural consequence.

There were W. P. E., Lewis Anderson, Pauline, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, Buckeye Jr., E. G. R., M. Bell and L. I. M.

W. P. E. asks: "Why does Buckeye Jr. apply gender to the Phoenix, when it only existed singly?"

Pauline sends "sincerest sympathy for C. M. B."

Buckeye Jr. written excuses for absence are not exactly necessary in the 'Cademy, but they are very nice.

In M. Bell, the Schoolmistress thinks she recognizes another member of the "Iowa Idea" family. Is she right?

ME'S IN THE MIDDLE.

Three little curly heads side by side
Lay on the pillows white.
And Daddy came in, a wee bit late,
To kiss the bairns good-night.

Jean was asleep, and Belle was asleep,
But Mary waking lay,
With eyes as bright as the blue flax flower
That blooms in a meadow of May.

"Now, daughters dearie, your prayers you said
Before you lay down tonight;
Good bairns do this, ere they go to bed
To sleep till the new morn's light."

"No," said the child, with a laughing look,
"Mother was busy, you see,
We say our prayers when she tells us to,
We kneel beside her knee."

"And were you not feared," the father asked,
"To shut your eyes and sleep,
When you hadn't called on the God above,
A watch o'er you to keep?"

"Me's in the middle," the wee one said,
And smiled as the lashes crept
Over the drowsy eyes that safe
In the love of the Maker slept.

In the middle of love, the middle of care,
The bairn knew more than we,
For her very trust was the heart of a prayer,
Though she had not bent a knee.

—Margaret Sangster in Will Carleton's Magazine.

The Tragedy of Little Red Tom

(Concluded.)

When the sunshine of the long July days flooded the garden, glistening on the silken leaves of the corn, wilting the potato blossoms, unfolding the bright yellow flowers of the okra and the melon, Tom would fain have pushed himself out into the full tide of light and heat. But his mother bent tenderly over him.

"Not yet, my child; it is not time for you to bear the heat of the day. A little shade is good for you. Let me cover you. It is too son for you to be sunburned."

When the plumping afternoon showers came down, refreshing leaf and root of every plant, Tom shrank from the precipitate inundation.

"Mother, I'm all wet. I want to come in out of the rain."

But the mother knew what was good for him. So she held him out bravely while the streaming drops washed him; and she taught him how to draw in the moisture which she gathered for his nourishment.

In late August a change began to come over his complexion. His verdant brilliancy was "sicklied o'er with a pale cast of thought," whitish, yellowish, nondescript. A foolish human mother would have been alarmed and would have hurried to the medicine closet for a remedy for biliousness. Not so Tom's wise parent. She knew that the time had come for him to grow red. She let him have his own way now about being out in the sunshine. She even thrust him gently forth into the full light, withdrawing the shelter that she had cast around him. Slowly, gradually, but surely the bright crimson hue spread over him, until the illumination was complete, and the mother felt that he was the most beautiful of her children—not the largest, but round and plump and firm and glowing red as a ruby.

And then—then the mother-heart knew that the perils of life were near at hand for Little Red Tom. Many of his brothers had already been torn from her by the cruel hand of fate and had disappeared into the unknown.

"Where have they gone to," wondered Tom. But his mother could not tell him. All that she could do was to warn him of the unseen dangers that surrounded him and prepare him to meet them.

"Listen, my child, and do as I tell you. When you hear a step on the garden path, that means danger; and when a thing with wings flies around me and comes near to you, that means danger, too. But I will teach you how to avoid it. I will give you three signs.

"The first sign is a rustling noise that I will make when a bird comes near to you. That means droop. Let yourself down behind the wire netting that I lean on, and then the bird will be afraid to come close enough to peck at you. The second sign is a trembling that you will feel in my arms when the gardener comes along the walk. That means snuggle. Hide yourself as close to me as you can. The third sign—well, I will tell you the third sign tomorrow evening, for now I am tired."

In the early morning of a bright September day, when the dew was still heavy on the leaves and the grass, and the gossamer cobwebs glistened with little diamonds, a hungry robin flew into the garden, and Tom heard the signal "Droop!" So he let himself down behind the woven wire, and the robin put his head on one side and looked at Tom greedily, and flew on to find a breakfast elsewhere.

A little before noon, when the sun was shining broadly and the silken tassels of the corn were shriveling up into make-believe tobacco for bad little boys to smoke, there was a heavy step on the garden walk, and Tom felt the signal "Snuggle." Then he hugged as close as he could to his mother's side, and the gardener with his sharp knife cut off all Tom's surviving brothers, and put them into a box full of vegetables. But he did not see Tom hidden close and safe.

How glad the mother must have been, and how much Tom must have loved her as he remembered all her wise lessons! It was a long beautiful afternoon that they spent together, filled with pleasant reminiscences, touched by no shadow of gloom, no dream of parting. A golden afternoon—the last!

Just before sunsett, a fair creature, clothed in white, came into the garden. She moved for a while among the flowers, her yellow hair gleaning in the low rays of the sun, her eyes bluer than forget-me-nots. Who could think that such a creature could be cruel or heartless? Who could dream that she would pursue her pleasure at the cost of pain to the innocent? Who could imagine that she would take life to feed her own?

Gently and daintily she came down the garden walk, past the raspberry patch, past the tall rows of corn, past the eggplants and the peppers, with steps so light that the ground hardly felt them, with bright eyes glancing from side to side—yes, with all these, and also with a remorseless thought in her heart and a basket half full of cut flowers on her arm.

No signal to droop or snuggle came to Tom. The third signal—ah, that he had not yet learned! So he basked his rosy sides in the sunlight as the lovely apparition drew near to him. She looked at him with delight. She put out her delicate hand to embrace him. Then, without a tremor, she tore him ruthlessly from his mother's grasp, from the home that he loved, and dropped him in her basket.

"Oh, you little red beauty!" she cried. "You are just what I wanted to fill up my tomato salad."

That night, as she sat at supper, with her father and mother, and her brother and her sisters, she was smiling and serene, for the table was well furnished, and the feast was merry. There was white bread that had been ground from thousands of innocent blades of wheat, once waving in the sunlight, and a juicy fish that had been lured and unwillingly drawn from the crystal waters. There was a brace of grouse that had grown plump and savory by feeding on the spicy berries in the woods. And there was Little Red Tom, in the center of the salad, delicately sliced, surrounded by crisp lettuce leaves and dressed to the queen's taste.

Are there not some who would have shed tears at that sight, and lamented even while they ate? But do you suppose the young girl was one of that kind? Do you imagine that she thought she had played a part in the tragedy? Not a bit of it. She was simply grateful that her salad was so good, and glad that the others liked it.—Henry Van Dyke in January Outing.

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(NOTE—The above is the largest Mail Spectacle House in the United States and perfectly reliable.)

EMPEROR TO PEASANTS

Hopes to Offset Talks of Disorders in the Spring.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—In view of the profound conviction prevailing among the marshals of the nobility, members of the Zemstvoists and other classes, which are in direct touch with the peasants, that the spring will witness a renewal of agrarian disorders throughout the country on a more deplorable scale than ever before, the emperor has addressed a plain, outspoken mandate to the peasantry setting forth that the rights of property are sacred, and that the peasants will be violating his will if they attempt to enter into possession of private lands.

At the same time his majesty has assured the peasants that with the cooperation of the national assembly he will institute measures for their relief. The emperor's words were delivered personally to a deputation from the Kursk government, and will be sent broadcast throughout the empire in the hope of counteracting the widespread belief prevailing among the masses of the peasantry that his majesty had ordered the distribution of all private lands, and that only the land owners and local officials were hampering the execution of his will.

The emperor, on this occasion, addressed the Kursh peasants as "My brothers," and talked to them in simple Russian terms capable of being understood by the most ignorant peasant. He said:

"I am most glad to see you. You must know very well that every right of property is sacred to the state. The owner has the same right to his land as you peasants have to yours. Communicate this to your fellows in the villages.

"In my solicitude for you I do not forget the peasants whose needs are dear to me and I will look after them perpetually as did my late father. The Gosudarsvennaia Duma (national assembly) will soon assemble, and, in co-operating with me, discuss the best measures for your relief. Have confidence in me. I will assist you. But I repeat, remember always, that right of property is holy and inviolable."

Count Eugene Troubaskoy, who presented the resolutions of the marshals of the nobility to the emperor, in an interview, attributed the agrarian troubles directly to the revolutionary propaganda. He expects excesses in the spring, when the peasants throughout the empire, in preparing to take possession of and sow private lands, will become wilder than ever because they will be unable to agree on a division of the spoils and will fall to fighting among themselves. The land owners now are practically ruined.

The assistance of the national assembly is immediately necessary to enable the government to raise money abroad, set it on its feet and enable it to carry out its plans for the wholesale colonization of Siberia, which is an imperative measure of relief.

PEASANTS TO BE PITIED

A Prince of Turkey Writes on Regeneration.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Prince Sabaheddine, nephew of the sultan of Turkey, and chief of the Young Turk party, has addressed a letter on the subject of the regeneration of Turkey to Senator Pierre Berthelot, who recently appealed to President Roosevelt in behalf of the Armenians.

The letter complains that the revolutions, which have torn the country for many years, have been organized by the official agents of certain powers for their own ends, and points out that while much sympathy has been given the Armenians, the Turkish peasants are more to be pitied. The agriculturists, the prince says, are all forced to serve in the army, and the women are left to raise enough to pay the exorbitant taxes. Intelligent and educated Turks, who are trying to gain reforms, are arbitrarily arrested, tortured, banished and even murdered by irregular tribunals. This persecution, however, has only strengthened the movement.

The reforms imposed by Europe on Turkey, the prince says, have accentuated the troubles. The interests of the Armenians and Turks are identical. The Kurds being Mussulmans, but not Turks, ravage both Armenians and Turks indiscriminately. It would be a great gain, he says, if the Kurds, who are the finest race, could be attached to the soil, as their ferocity is the direct result of their present social condition.

The great and imperative reform, Prince Sabaheddine continues, is administrative decentralization in the empire which could permit the industrious inhabitants to exercise effective control over the management of the local affairs and take the necessary measures to maintain permanent order and peace.

If Europe and America decide to intervene, the letter says in conclusion, they must in justice intervene in favor of all the victims of the present regime; besides which, Turkey being the great link between eastern and western civilization, by reforming and bringing her into line with modern ideas, it would efface the antagonism of the two civilizations, thereby making immense steps toward the universal peace which this antogonism threatens.

GERMANY IS PESSIMISTIC

Fears Entertained for Provisional Tariff Agreement.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—Inquiries made today at the foreign office regarding the German-American tariff question elicited the information that this government is very pessimistic, even doubting that it will be possible to get a provisional arrangement from the United States which Germany could accept.

Germany is anxious to avoid a tariff war, and would go to great lengths, in making concessions which would render a temporary arrangement possible, till a treaty could be negotiated, but it is evident that the foreign office regards the suggestions hitherto made by the United States as unsatisfactory.

It was learned at the foreign office that the Bundesrath has not yet considered Germany's course, after March 1, when the new German tariff goes into effect. In the event of no arrangement having been made between the two countries. But something is expected to occur within a few days in the negotiations between the United States and Germany which will tend towards clearing up the situation.

TO GO AFTER AUSTRIA

Italy and Montenegro Said to Have Combined.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—It is reported that a military convention has been concluded between Italy and Montenegro for the purpose of breaking down Austria's predominating influence in the Balkans, but neither confirmation nor denial of it can be obtained in official circles here.

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FLORIDA HOME, Jacksonville, Fla.

AMERICANS NOT THERE

Bull Fight at Algeciras in Honor of Delegates.

Algeciras, Feb. 5.—The brilliant though bloody spectacle of a bullfight in honor of the conference on Morrocan reforms was the event of Sunday. Crowds came from all parts of Andalusia to the vast stone amphitheatre where the bull ring is, and more than six thousand persons saw the fight.

A box gaily decorated with the Spanish colors accommodated the ambassadors and officials of many countries. Most of the delegations to the conference were represented, and many of the envoys were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

The Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish foreign minister, who is president of the conference, accompanied by the duchess, was the center of a group of ambassadors and white-garbed Moors, and throngs of Spanish women in picturesque costumes lent a touch of qualntness to the animated scene. The American and British delegates did not attend.

BOYCOTT IS RENEWED.

Chinese Place More Strictness on American Goods.

Pekin, Feb. 5.—Disappointed at the failure of the congress of the United States to do anything toward ameliorating the hardships imposed upon Chinamen of the better class who desire to enter America, the Chinese here and throughout the empire have renewed their boycott on American goods with more strictness than ever before.

The boycott, however, is not remaining purely commercial. Prejudice against everything American has grown to such an extent that even personal violence is beginning to be inflicted on persons of the hated race and property rights no longer are respected.

PASSES TO HER REWARD

Lady Grey, Wife of Foreign Minister, Is Dead.

London, Feb. 5.—Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, who sustained concussion of the brain by being thrown from her trap at Ellingham, Northumberland, last Thursday, died yesterday without having regained consciousness.

The untimely death of Lady Grey has brought to the new foreign minister many sincere messages of sympathy. Throughout the nation Lady Grey's devotion to her husband and her pride in his political career were well known, and the announcement of her death as the result of an accident, just when Sir Edward had reached the zenith of his ambitions, struck a sympathetic chord which finds voice in the newspapers of all shades of political opinion.

King Edward, on learning of the death of Lady Grey, sent a kindly telegram to Sir Edward.

Lady Grey died in the room of a school house near which she was thrown from the trap. Sir Edward hardly left the bedside after the accident, but his wife was unconscious throughout.

JAPAN OUTLINES POLICY

Marquis Ito Announces Future Action Toward Korea.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—The Marquis Ito, the Japanese resident general in Korea, invited the newspaper men to his official residence and outlined the policy of Japan in Korea, which includes the entire national defense of the country by Japan.

Every step involving internal reforms and matters of diplomacy between the two countries will be taken into careful consideration by the Japanese emperor and his ministers, and every possible effort will be made looking to the agricultural, mining and forestry development of Korea.

The education of Korean youths will receive the fullest attention. This is regarded as a most important question, because it is believed that education will establish the relations between the two countries on a more friendly and firmer basis.

NOT ENOUGH POLICEMEN

Foreigners at Canton Are Very Apprehensive.

Hong Kong, Feb. 5.—Foreigners at Canton are in a state of great apprehension owing to the insufficiency of police protection. After the looting, Saturday, of the residence of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, an American Presbyterian missionary, at Fati, by an armed band of Chinese, the guard boat was requested to send assistance, but the commander replied that he was not empowered to comply with the request.

MADAME HUMBERT STILL IN JAIL.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of the Petit Journal at Rennes says that Romain Daurignac arrived there Sunday morning but that his sister, Madame Humbert the swindler, has not yet been released from prison.

A despatch from the Journal from Rennes also says that Madame Humbert has not been released.

ABSOLUTISM IN HUNGARY

Negotiations for Settlement of Situation Failed.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—The negotiations looking to the settlement of the Hungarian situation ended in a complete failure yesterday, and Count Julius Andrassys, one of the leaders of the coalition parties, returned to Buda Pest, after a lengthy interview with the emperor-king, who refused to accept the modified program of the coalition. Unless the coalition yields at the last hour this failure to reach an agreement, must it is thought, result in an effort by the crown to establish an absolutism in Hungary.

ALFONSO GIVES TO POOR

Crowds in France Cheer the Ruler of Spain.

Biarritz, France, Feb. 3.—King Alfonso arrived here at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and went walking through the town with Princesses Henry and Ena, returning to the villa in a cab. In the afternoon the party went on an automobile excursion to Vera, in Spain, returning to ten.

The king left for Madrid by the Sud express last night. A large crowd gathered at the station shouting "Long live King Alfonso." King Alfonso sent $200 to the poor fund of Biarritz.

JAPANESE ADVISOR QUITS

Tokio, Feb. 5.—M. Megato, Japanese financial adviser of the Korean government, is reported to have resigned owing to differences with Marquis Ito, the Japanese resident general in Korea.

JUST TO SHOW AUTHORITY

British Employe Ordered Flogged by Yuan Shi Kai

Pekin, Feb. 3.—An evidence of the tension existing between the Chinese and foreigners is found in a recent event which took place in Tientsin on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor William.

While Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of the province of Chi Li, was passing through the British settlement on his way to make a formal visit to the German officials, one of his outriders was struck by a policeman, enforcing the rule of the road to keep to the left. A scuffle ensued. The viceroy afterwards demanded the surrender of the policeman for punishment.

After a meeting of the municipal authorities, the British consul general, with representatives of Yuan Shi Kai, a full

YUAN SHI KAI.

apology was drafted and the policeman was dismissed and handed over to the Chinese officials, who promised leniency.

The viceroy's magistrate, however, immediately ordered that the offender receive a punishment of a thousand strokes with the bamboo, which is frequently fatal, and three months' penal punishment.

Foreign opinion here insists that the viceroy's demand for the surrender, and the extremity of the punishment ordered were both deliberately intended to impress foreigners with a sense of the Chinese authority. British officials are bitterly denounced by foreign residents for surrendering the policeman, who was a British employe.

MANY BOMB FACTORIES

Russian Government Is Fully Justified in Its Severe Policy.

St. Petersburg, aJn. 31.—The government is finding ample justification for its severe policy against the revolutionists, in the constant discoveries of bombs, bomb factories and depots of arms and munitions in all parts of the empire, which are now so commonplace that such matters scarcely obtain individual mention in the papers.

The Novoe Vremya today, however, prints half a column of statistics of last week's captures, showing the seizure of bombs in a score of cities and the discoveries of regular bomb laboratories.

"DOWN WITH AUSTRIA."

Mobs In Servia Wrecking Property of Sympathizers.

Belgrade, Servia, Jan. 31.—The bitterness felt here against Austria was again evidenced today by the action of a mob which invaded and broke up a meeting of prominent merchants held to protest against the attitude of Servia towards Austria.

The mob subsequently paraded the streets shouting "Down with Austria," and wrecking property belonging to known sympathizers with Austria. The police did not attempt to interfere.

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA

Generals Valencia and Nelospina Oppose Reyes.

Panama, Feb. 1.—Private advices received here from Cartagena are to the effect that Gen. Gonzales Valencia, former vice president of Colombia, and Gen. Nelospina have started a revolution in the province of Antioquia against President Reyes.

KING CHARLES IS ILL

Roumania's Executive Suffering From Heart Trouble.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—King Charles, of Roumania, is seriously ill, but it is believed he is in no immediate danger. He is suffering from calcification of the arteries of the heart and has been ordered to abstain from all business.

POPULATION STARVING.

Religious War In Transcaucasia—Typhoid Epidemic.

Elizabethpol, Transcaucasia, Feb. 1.—A religious war has again broken out in the region between Elizabethpol and Shusha, where the Armenians and Tartars are massacreing each other. These horrors are added to by the fact that the population of the region is starving and that typhoid is raging. It is impossible to send food or medical assistance.

TO SPEND $150,000,000

Solution of Agrarian Question Nearing Completion.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The ministerial proposition for the solution of the agrarian question, a successful settlement of which is generally regarded as the crux of Count Witte's difficult task, is now nearing completion and will be taken up for consideration by the council of the empire on February 8.

It involves the expenditure of $150,000,000 for the compensation of private land owners for distribution to the peasants. The operation will be accomplished through the peasants' bank which will purchase the lands and sell them to the peasantry on the instalment system.

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PUBLICITY THE KEYNOTE

Armstrong Insurance Committee Makes Report.

LIFE INSURANCE REFORMS IN A NUTSHELL.

While the method of conducting business is altered, the office of superintendent of insurance is not abolished and the organization of the office is preserved.

Standard forms of life insurance policies are provided for, equalizing all insurance in the state, while bonuses and rebates are forbidden under severe penalties.

Agents are placed under strict supervision and their compensation must be either full salary or commission, mixed compensation being forbidden

Life insurance companies are forbidden to control subsidiary companies, and their officers may not be stockholders in such concerns.

State supervision of absolute character is provided, and publicity of all accounts, expenses and holdings of every nature is made obligatory.

Reform in investments is provided for, but no attempt is made to debar companies from holding safe stocks.

Universal mutualization of companies is advised and encouraged, and provisions made for converting stock companies.

Open elections, fair ballots and a full and fair representation at annual elections is provided for, and ballot box stuffing forbidden.

Surplus must be apportioned among the insured each year and the present idea of deferred dividend is made illegal, while payments upon death are directed within thirty days.

Methods of bringing suit are provided, and all literature must be submitted to the superintendent of insurance.

New York, Feb. 5.—After five months of constant effort and the examination of witnesses extending over four months of this period, the joint legislative committee on insurance has completed a draft of its report, which presents the most advanced scheme of life insurance legislation ever attempted in any state. Herewith are presented all the main features of the report in concrete form as they have been decided upon to the present time. In presenting it the "recommendations" are made to lead, in spite of the fact that they follow the "facts," as the condensation of the testimony is termed in the report.

These facts were compiled, it is understood, by Messrs. Hughes, McKeen and Fleming, counsel to the committee. The recommendations are the joint work of the members of the committee.

It will be noted that the state insurance department is not seriously disturbed by the report. The superintendent, with his deputies and assistants is permitted to control the insurance companies as now, save that absolute and vigorous supervision is required of the department.

Recommendations Made.

The principal topics considered in the recommendations are:

Standard form of policies.
Rebates and bonuses.
Commissions, agents and form of compensation for the latter.
Subsidiary companies.
State supervision.
Publicity of accounts, expenses and holdings.
Reform of investments.
Compensation of officials and employes other than agents.
Mutualization of companies.
Election of directors and officers.
Economy of management and curtailment of expenses.
Surplus deferred dividends.
Supervision of insurance literature.
Method of bringing suit against companies.
Surrender and loan values.
Prompt payment of death claims.
Annual payment of dividends, with limiting of reserve.

RUSSIAN POLICY CHANGED

Jewish Professor Appointed as Instructor in Moscow University.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5.—A Jewish professor, Ravitzeff, has been appointed an instructor at the Moscow university, with the sanction of M. Durnovo, the minister of interior. This, taken in conjunction with the announcement made by the Russ, that the council of ministers favors the removal of the restrictions upon the admission to the higher educational establishments of Jews, who have completed middle school courses, indicates a complete reversal of the policy towards the Jews. The latter hitherto have not been allowed to hold faculty positions in Russia.

OLNEY REAPPOINTED.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today adopted a resolution reappointing former Secretary of State Richard Olney as a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution.

MRS. YERKES IS MARRIED

Widow of Traction Capitalist Weds Wilson Mizner.

New York, Jan. 31.—Several New York newspapers announce today the marriage of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, widow of the traction capitalist, to Wilson Mizner, of San Francisco.

No confirmation of the marriage announcement was obtainable from Mrs. Yerkes or Mr. Mizner, but when Mr. Mizner was asked if he would deny that the marriage had taken place he replied that he would not. He added that he had no statement to make on the subject.

The witnesses to the ceremony are reported to have been J. L. Eastland and Emil Brugere, of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch received in this city says that Wilson Mizner this morning positively

MRS CHAS. T. YERKES

confirmed the report of his marriage to Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes.

Wilson Mizner is the son of the late Lansing B. Mizner, former minister to Mexico and Guatemala, who resided at Benicia, Cal., for many years, and was one of the prominent lawyers of California.

Wilson Mizner is 29 years old, is a native of Benicia, and has been extensively engaged in mining in California. For some time he was in Alaska, engaged in mining ventures. More recently he has resided in New York. He has four brothers in this city—Dr. William G. Mizner, Edgar, Lansing and Addison Mizner, all of whom were surprised at the news of the marriage in New York.

GERMANY STANDS FIRM

Seriously Objects to Proposition on Police Control.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—Germany's attitude toward the propcsition to place the control of the Moroccan police in the hands of France and Spain is one of firm opposition, since the arrangement would, according to the German view, amount practically to giving France full authority over the police, which Germany hitherto has steadily resisted.

The foreign office says that the delegates to the conference at Algeciras will devote the next few days, while the conference is not sitting, to an informal exchange of views on the subject of the management of the police in an attempt to shape some acceptable plan for adjusting this vexed question.

SULTAN NOT SATISFIED

Will Send New Delegate to the Moroccan Conference.

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Tangier states that owing to want of confidence in the present Moroccan representatives at Algeciras, who disagree as to how to deal with the European delegates, that the sultan contemplates sending Ben Sliman, foreign minister, to the conference.

HELD OFFICE 40 YEARS

Oldest Postmaster Dies In LaCrescent, Minn.

Lacrosse, Wis., Feb. 3.—Thomas Minshall, postmaster at LaCrescent, Minn., for forty consecutive years, 1859 to 1899, is dead at the age of 82 years. He held office the longest of any postmaster in the United States when consecutive years are considered.

At the St. Louis and the Chicago expositions, he received the honor of being the oldest postmaster in the country.

TOGO TO VISIT AMERICA

Japanese Admiral Coming in April With Two Cruisers.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—It is announced upon reliable authority, that Admiral Togo will visit America in April, with two armored cruisers.

A FUND OF $5,000,000

Can Be Raised by the Miners by April 1.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America went into session behind closed doors today. President Mitchell said nothing but routine matters were to be considered. He had nothing else to say.

Asked as to the defense fund matter which was referred to the national board by the national convention, Mr. Mitchell said:

"It is probable a statement will be prepared, but none has been prepared as yet."

From statements made by President Mitchell, the national officers expect to levy through the national executive board, an assessment of one dollar a week from now till April 1.

Under the action of the convention, the board can also, in case of a strike, call upon all the districts to care for their dependents for ten weeks after the strike is declared. With this assessment the national treasury would have approximately $5,000,000 on hand April 1.

The last of the operators and miners left for their homes today, leaving only the members of the national executive board of mine workers here. There was a feeling of optimism among both operators and miners when they left. Few expressed a belief that there would be a strike, though no one ventured to predict the means by which a strike would be averted.

President John Mitchell, of the Miners' union, advised the delegates to go home and look to the securing of a defense fund in view of a possible industrial strike between miners and operators, the miners having refused to renew the present wage scale and the operators having refused to grant an increase in wages.

The apparent determination of both operators and miners indicates that neither will make overtures to the other for further negotiations; and, as indicated by the speeches of both the radicals and the conservatives of both organizations at the joint conference, it is probable that the 550,000 men controlled by the United Mine Workers, will walk out of the mines in every part of the United States on April 1.

There have been intimations, but no assertions, that the President of the United States and the national civic federation may be asked to set in motion negotiations looking to a rehabilitation of the joint agreement, or at least a discussion of some possible means of bringing the operators and the miners together for further negotiations.

President John Mitchell, in discussing the situation, said:

"It is true that never in the history of this country has a strike of such far-reaching effect been threatened. It means a national suspension of mining if the strike comes on at the expiration of our mining contracts, March 31, and it includes the anthracite districts. I do not know whether this action will have any effect on the meeting of the anthracite miners and operators on February 15, but it is the plan now to meet the anthracite operators at that time."

According to figures given out by the national officers of the miners' organization, they expect the strike, if there be one, to bring out about 100,000 nonunion miners in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, with the 450,000 union miners. Of the 450,000 union men that would be affected, 150,000 will be out in the anthracite regions, 85,000 in the Pennsylvania bituminous district, 38,000 in Ohio, 17,000 in Indiana, 60,000 in Illinois, 16,000 in Iowa, 30,000 in West Virginia, 3,000 in Michigan, and approximately 51,000 in Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas.

Mr. Mitchell said that never in the history of this country was there an organization that could call out so many men in one strike having such widespread effect.,

"The prosperous condition of the country," he added, "warrants an increase for the miners. We accepted a decrease by our own votes two years ago, when at the time we were convinced that the conditions of the country demanded it. We have ever been ready to stand right, and we stand right now."

The anthracite strike, he said, had cost, as estimated by the anthracite strike commission, $25,000,000 of wages to the miners; $50,000,000 of profits to the operators, $25,000,000 loss in freight to railroads. Other items of loss raised the total figures much over $100,000,000 for the strike that lasted a little over twenty-six weeks.

President Mitchell estimated that four persons are dependent on each miner, and a national strike, such as is planned, would affect nearly 5,000,000 persons dependent on mining for broad.

With assessments from now to April 1, the miners, with nearly $3,000,000 on hand, could be in possession of something like $6,000,000 by April 1.

GERMANY IS HOPEFUL.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Germany now takes a more hopeful view of the result of the conference at Algeciras on Moroccan reforms than she did a week ago. Two questions, the smuggling of arms and taxation, having been disposed of without serious difference the foreign office is inclined to believe that an agreement will also be reached with reference to the police administration, though this admittedly presents greater difficulties than the questions already settled.

3,000 WEDDING GIFTS

Alice and Nick to Go to Plantation After Wedding.

Washington, Feb 5.—The women of America are on the qui vive for the wedding of the President's daughter. Miss Alice they all call her, or simply Alice Roosevelt, without the Miss, as if she were their friend.

"What is Miss Alice going to wear?"

"Who is making her gowns?"

"How many presents is she going to have?"

"What will the bridegroom give her?"

"Where are they going after it is all over?"

"How long will they be away on their honeymoon?"

These and a hundred more questions are what every woman is asking and what she wants to have answered.

As to what the bride will wear? Regarding this one thing can be said with absolute certainty. She will not wear any of the costumes that so far have appeared as illustrations in the newspapers and professing to be authentic pictures of gowns that have been made for her wedding and for

MISS ALICE RETURNING FROM WASHINGTON TAILORS.

her going away. These pictures have caused no end of amusement at the White House, for, although they are pictures of clothes which actually belong to her, it is hardly likely that they will be included in her trousseau.

Wears Princess Model.

The main fact that is known about the gowns in Miss Alice's trousseau is that they will nearly all of them be built on the princess model. This is a model which she considers most becoming to her and one which she has affected, especially of late, as suitable to her lithe, slender figure.

The four cloth suits which she had ordered from Washington tailors include her going-away gown. This will be of Alice blue, with a hat to match, and if the weather is not too warm she will wear her beautiful silver fox furs with this costume. How appropriate and how becoming Alice blue is to Alice Roosevelt no one need be told, and the silver fox should set it off, as well as her features, most exquisitely.

In planning all her gowns she has, of course, had the benefit of Mrs. Roosevelt's taste and experience, and if the President's wife were the bride-to-be's own mother she could not have shown a more profound and assiduous interest in the wedding preparations.

Miss Alice will, if the present stream keeps up, be the most richly endowed bride this country ever has known. It is impossible at the present time to make even a wild guess at the number of wedding presents she will receive. It seems as if even 3,000 would be a small number when the number of those constantly being delivered at the White House is taken into consideration. And there still is the intervening time between now and the 17th.

Silver From Family.

The entire Roosevelt clan—and no one who knows them need be told that it is a numerous clan—will, in the main, give silver. The Roosevelts, as a family, do not believe in costly gifts, considering them more or less evidence of a desire to "splurge." Indeed, they may be described as conservative, not to say "canny," when it comes to wedding presents. But on this occasion they are departing from their usual custom and are planning to provide the bride with all the silver she possibly can need. They are going about it, too, in such a way that, so far as the large family connections are concerned, there will be few if any duplicate wedding gifts.

The Cincinnati relatives and friends of Mr. Longworth also will be heard from when it comes to wedding gifts. When Miss Alice visited there last summer she, too, made many friends, whom she has remembered and has insisted on having invited on her own account. Naturally, these, too, will send gifts.

Will the presents be displayed? In answer to this question those who know say that under no circumstances will the President and Mrs. Roosevelt allow such a display, except to a few of the most intimate, the very closest friends of the families concerned, and then only once, a day or so before the wedding.

Care of Gifts Problem.

What to do with all these presents after the wedding will be a serious problem for the bride to face. Their number and their value are so great and many of them are of such unusual size and shape that it is doubtful if the bride will have a room in any modern house for them, unless she wished to turn it into a sort of museum of wedding gifts. For, as the presents continue to come in, it seems that, like the superb pitcher presented by Mr. Stillman, the givers have not been content with objects which they found in stock, even when they were making purchases from firms of national reputation, but have had their presents made from special designs, so that these gifts form what the connoisseurs call a "collection."

Of course, Washington society is wagging its tongue at both ends and the capital is seething with talk as to who is or who is not to walk up the aisle with the bride, but as matters stand at present, Miss Ethel is to be the only one so favored. In point of fact, however, there is little need for Washington to concern itself with this detail of the wedding, for Miss Roosevelt has been little, of late years, in regular Washington society. As those who know the ins and outs of society would put it, she has not been much among the "cave dwellers," but through her intimacy with the Countess Cassini, she has been drawn more and more into the diplomatic set, and most of her friends out of this set are in cities other than Washington.

Honeymoon in South.

And after the breakfast the going away. Where to? How many rumors there have been floating about the Washington air in regard to the place where Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are to spend their honeymoon! Every quarter of the globe seems to have been selected by one person or another for the first happy weeks of the newly married couple. Some have said they would go west to the President's happy hunting grounds, thus giving a true Rooseveltian touch to the affair. Others have had it they would travel north and cross the border into Canada. Some have mentioned this, that or the other camp lodge in the Adirondacks. Yes, there have even been some who, thinking this country not large enough for the honeymoon of a Roosevelt, have thrown out mysterious hints that the couple would not return to Washington until they had been in India!

But Mr. Longworth has been ordering straw hats instead of helmets. Straw hats point to the south, and southward the couple will take their flight after 850 persons, and who knows how many thousands more gathered about the White House gates, will have thrown rice and old shoes after them. A very wealthy man who has a very beautiful residence in the south, a man whose name has been made known to the correspondent, but which it would be a violation of confidence to mention now, has put his estate at their disposal, and there the honeymoon will be spent.

TO TRAVEL FOR A YEAR

Then Roosevelt Wants to Be U. S. Senator.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Jacob Riis may seek notoriety by proclaiming a third term for the President, and other idolaters may hope and pray for such a thing, but Theodore Roosevelt will not be betrayed or become entangled by his fool friends. His destiny is marked out for him, and when he has finished his presidential term he hopes to get a job at the other end of the avenue, says William E. Curtis in the Record-Herald.

In the meantime he intends, if possible, to travel and do a little shooting. He saw a good deal of Europe, and went as far as Constantinople during his college days, but that was a good while ago, and things have changed since. He has a great desire to go around the world. He wants to visit India, China and Japan, and the Philippine Islands have irresistible attractions for him. If he could be spared tomorrow he would start for Manila and have Leonard Wood ready to meet him with a couple of guns and horses on his arrival, for a plunge into the primeval forest. But that would be only a diversion; he could not find steady employment as a hunter and traveler, and his ambition rests upon a seat in the United States senate.

There has been some talk of making him president of Harvard college, and if you will make inquiries at Cambridge you will find many people who consider the matter as good as settled. But, although a scholar by instinct and devoted to the welfare of his alma mater, Colonel Roosevelt does not feel fitted for such a position. It does not suit his taste. He wants a more active life, and likes politics better than any other occupation.

There is one thing certain, and that is he does not intend to be placed on the shelf. When his term as President expires he will be a few months past 51 years old; just at the prime of manhood, and the period of highest usefulness. Two-thirds of our Presidents were older than that when they were inaugurated. He makes no secret of his ambition to come to the senate from the state of New York. He talks about it freely, and anyone who has doubts on the subject has only to call at the White House and introduce that topic of conversation. The President will tell him frankly that he intends to hunt and travel for a year or so and then resume active interest in politics and make the senate if possible. He declares frankly that his ambition lies there, and that he hopes to realize it. He cannot help being a leader. He is built that way.

The term for which Senator Platt was elected expires simultaneously with that of President Roosevelt, March 3, 1909. Senator Depew's term expires March 3, 1911. Senator Platt will be 76 years old and Senator Depew will be 78 on those dates, and it is not likely that either of them will care to serve any longer. At any rate, one of those two seats will no doubt be available by the time the President is ready to move out of the White House, and the signs in the sky do not require an astrologer to determine whether he is preparing for such a contingency.

"Homeless Twenty-Six," Organized in Jest, Becomes Commercial Travelers' Association of 10,000 Members

W. J. DARGEON, TREASURER — E. E. BUSH, PRESIDENT — CHARLES E. BURNS, VICE PRESIDENT — E. A. LASSAR, SECRETARY

New York, Feb. 3.—If there be any doubt that there are plenty of homeless men in the United States, the story of the organization of a new fraternal body which is now seeking a headquarters in this city will dispell it. From twenty-six forlorn, hopeless and homeless commercial travelers, who happened to be in Pittsburg on Thanksgiving day, 1903, an organized band of wayfarers has sprung which today numbers exactly 9,943.

The "Homeless Twenty-six" came into existence in this way: John J. Davis, whose home is in Indianapolis, was unable to reach his home for his Thanksgiving dinner. Several friends of his who were likewise detained in Pittsburg, agreed to get together and have their dinner in a party, since none of them was able to reach his home in time. It thus happened that twenty-six travelers, all of them transient in the Pennsylvania city, gathered around the festive board in the Colonial hotel in Pittsburg, and at the end of the banquet decided that they would perpetuate the friendships there formed and they organized, at first in a spirit of fun, the "Homeless Twenty-six."

Six months later the original twenty-six, each having interested many others who were traveling about the country in their respective commercial lines, called a meeting in Pittsburg and they were surprised to have their call answered by nearly eight hundred "homeless" ones. The eight hundred grew with the successive months, and today there are nearly ten thousand who claim membership in the organization that had its inception in a jest.

The head circle of the new organization remains in Pittsburg, under the vigilant guardianship of its original sponsors. Subordinate circles have been established in every large city of the United States, and it is now proposed to build a large clubhouse in New York for the headquarters of those of the "homeless" who may find themselves away from home and lost in the metropolis. For this purpose a meeting was recently held in the Cadillac hotel and another meeting is to be held shortly to take such steps as will assure the members of the unique organization a home in New York.

According to the by-laws of the Homeless, it is in no way a rival of any other fraternal organization now existing. It was organized to promote acquaintance, good fellowship and mutual interest among business and professional men. The "Homeless" comes nearest to resembling the Order of Elks in its management, and great hopes are held by its members that it will, very shortly become a strong national fraternal body.

The officers of the New York circle of the order are: President, E. E. Bush; vice president, Charles E. Burns; treasurer, W. J. Dargeon, and the secretary, E. A. Lassar.

In Pittsburg the Homeless Twenty-Six have a fine clubhouse at No. 411 Penn avenue, and it is hoped that a similar clubhouse may be shortly erected by the local organization of the order in New York.

BACKING UP ROOSEVELT

Cincinnati Shippers Send Message on Rate Question.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—The Receivers and Shippers' association today sent this message to the President:

"Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington:

"Last night at the annual meeting and dinner of the Receivers and Shippers' association, at which was represented the largest and most important commercial interests of Cincinnati, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"'Resolved, That the Receivers and Shippers' association of Cincinnati, at its annual meeting and dinner, sends greeting to President Theodore Roosevelt and pledges tireless support to him on his determination that the people shall be protected by amendments to the interstate commerce law that will empower the interstate commerce commission to substitute a reasonable rate for one found, after investigation, to be unreasonable.'"

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COAL STRIKE IN SIGHT

Conference Ends Without Concessions to Miners.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—The joint conference of the coal miners and operators adjourned sine die at 11:40 a. m. today, after the chair had declared lost a motion by F. L. Robbins, a Pittsburg operator, that the wage scale be continued. Patrick Dolan, president of the Pennsylvania miners, voted the miners of that district in favor of the motion, but this vote was vain. President Mitchell, of the miners, at once called the national convention of that organization to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The coal operators and miners of the central competitive and southwest districts met in joint conference today in a final effort to reach an agreement. President Mitchell, of the miners, announced that the miners had refused to accept a continuance of the present scale. On behalf of the operators, F. L. Robbins, of Pittsburg, moved that the present scale be affirmed for the year beginning April 1 next. Mr. Taylor, an Illinois operator, offered an amendment embodying a proposition that had been previously rejected. The amendment was lost, operators and miners voting solidly. Mr. Robbins then took the floor. He said he wanted to go on record as it seemed the future of the interstate movement was in peril.

Mr. Robbins reviewed the differences in the condition of the miners now and when the interstate joint conference movement went into effect.

"You have higher wages and shorter hours," said he. "Without argument and in the face of all fairness you yesterday met and repudiated a fair proposition. I want to go on record as protesting against such methods. Yesterday coal sold in Chicago at a dollar a ton, carrying an 80-cent freight rate, because the railroads were demanding the cars. Yet you refuse to allow one district to sign an agreement unless the operators deal with the miners even handed with the same representation on each side. We do not propose to have miners of other states, with conditions entirely different from ours dictate as to the settlement of affairs in our district. Your proposition adopted yesterday is absurd. A little section up in Michigan could refuse a settlement an tie up the whole country. You have a conference with the anthracite operators coming. If I were an anthracite operator I would refuse to deal with you."

President Mitchell took the floor in reply. Said he:

"It is kind of Mr. Robbins to say that we have presented no argument. We refuse to allow the operators to have the final say as to whether we have presented any argument or not. We have shown that coal is selling at the mines at from 35 to 50 cents a ton higher than it was selling seven months ago. We showed this by their own circulars. We have shown by their circulars that the condition of their own trade is highly prosperous. The country is in the highest degree of prosperity. Stocks and bonds are selling higher than ever. Notwithstanding this situation, we are asked to continue a lower wage scale than two years ago. When we accepted a lower wage scale on account of an unfortunate situation existing at that time, he promised that the reduction would be restored at the next conference."

Mr. Mitchell reiterated his arguments for an increase in wages which he had previously made in the joint conference, and said: "In closing, we have come to the parting of the ways, and it seems to me, the only thing left to do is to go home and there try to overcome the seemingly insurmountable obstacles. We deeply regret the necessity for such a step, but we feel that the time has come when you can give us an advance in wages without damaging your property interest to any considerable extent."

Vice President T. L. Lewis, of the Mine Workers, said the miners opposed any proposition that would deny a rightful wage scale. "And if that is denied us," said he, "let the responsibility for an industrial war rest where it belongs."

Mr. Lewis, answering the charges made by F. L. Robbins, that the action taken by the miners' convention yesterday, that no district should sign until all signed, was an unlawful combination, said:

"We own and control our own labor, and we have the right to sell it individually or collectively to the highest bidder."

J. H. Winder, an Ohio operator, said he admitted the prosperity of the country, but he denied that the prosperity of the coal industry had been enjoyed by the central competitive district.

Royal Baking Powder is chosen for use by expert bakers and experienced housekeepers, and because of its great excellence has become the baking powder of general use throughout the world.

No article could have obtained so wide and wonderful a demand save through its superlative merits.

FOUR PERSONS ARE DEAD

Runaway Freight Crashes Into a Passenger.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 6.—The most disastrous railroad wreck that has taken place in the vicinity of Helena for many years occurred last night shortly before midnight, two and a half miles west of Helena. A runaway Northern Pacific freight train crashed into a passenger train on the same line, wrecked it completely, set fire to it, and up to 3 o'clock this morning four persons, whose identity is assured, were known to be dead, with a probability that two more, whose names it is impossible to learn, may have been burned in the wreck. The known dead are: J. N. Robinson, Missoula; Charles Brickle, conductor, passenger; J. A. Jessup, express messenger; Foster Zenegal, merchant of Elliston.

Brakeman Edward Brown was seriously injured, but an examination shows not fatally. None of the passengers who escaped with their lives was seriously injured.

The passenger train passed through Austin, about eight miles west of Helena, on time. Following it was a long freight train made up of box and flat cars loaded with lumber and shingles. At Austin the engine was uncoupled from the freight to take water, and the train was left standing on the track. There is a steep grade east of Austin, and by some means the freight train got started down the hill.

The passenger train, when it arrived at the Montana Central crossing, stopped when the engineer heard a sound behind him that warned him of danger. He started his train, but it had gone but a few feet when the freight crashed into the rear car. There were but two cars in the train and they were smashed and thrown into the ditch. The engine became uncoupled, but did not leave the track, and Engineer Pelly managed to keep ahead of the flying freight. The freight went probably 500 feet when it, too, went off the track. In a few minutes fire started and for hours the cars and the lumber burned fiercely.

Messenger Burns to Death.

The crash of the collision was heard by persons living in the vicinity and who immediately started for the wreck. When they got there an awful scene met their gaze. The combination was on fire and pinned under a mass of wreckage was Jessup. He was conscious, and heroic efforts were made to release him from his situation. Finally the fire became so hot that the rescuers had to give up the task. Jessup, still conscious, cried: "It is hard to lie here and burn to death." He struggled to release himself as the fire took hold of his limbs, but the effort was fruitless, and after a few screams of agony unconsciousness came to him.

Exposed to full view, with blazing shingles all about him, and his bed a mass of red hot coals, was the body of an unknown man. It was slowly consumed until all that was left was the skull and, outstretched were two stumps that a few hours before had been arms. There are supposed to have been eight passengers on the train, of which number two are still unaccounted for.

LOOKING FOR A SITE

Honolulu to Be Chosen for Garrison for 20,000 Troops.

Honolulu, Feb. 2.—The federal government is believed to be investigating sites here suitable for garrisoning large bodies of troops, either for the purpose of acclimating them to camp life in the tropics or to be nearer the Orient in anticipation of trouble with China.

Reports, which cannot be verified here, say that 15,000 or 20,000 men may be garrisoned here if an available camping ground can be found.

LADY HAMILTON TO WED.

London, Feb. 6.—The announcement of the engagement of the Marquis of Graham, the eldest son of the duke of Montrose, to Lady Mary Hamilton, the only daughter of the late twelfth duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and the richest heiress in the United Kingdom, who only attained her majority recently, is given as much space by the newspapers this morning as they would give to royalty itself. The engagement is particularly popular in Scotland, because it will result in the union of two great historic houses.

LIBERALS STILL UNDECIDED

London, Feb. 5.—The Liberals still hesitate to decide whether they will or will not oppose Arthur J. Balfour's election for the city of London, the constituency which Alban Gibbs, conservative, resigned in the former premier's favor, after the latter had been defeated in the eastern division of Manchester.

A WEAK MAN

My Dear Brother: If Worry, Dissipation or Hard Work has worn you out; if the Errors or Excesses of youth or early manhood have unstrung your nerves or sapped your energies; if Advancing Age has weakened your powers or if Varicocele, Weak Organs, Lost Ambition, Nervousness, Failing Vitality, or Bladder or Kidney Troubles bother you at any age, I want to tell you on my honor as a man that

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

used one tablet at a dose, three times a day, at home, or at your work, will cure you easier, quicker and cheaper than any other remedy in the world, and certainly prepare you anew for the duties and pleasures of a full and perfect manhood. My successful career of eight years at the same old stand proves that I am not a quack, fraud or fakir. Think of the record!—only 12 complaints (every one of which was made good) in 8 years, during which over 600,000 Weak Men of all ages were made strong, and the largest mail-order medicine business in the world built up. My Wonder-Workers do not contain poison, and the price is only one dollar per box, always cash with order, by ex. at your expense. If you send $1.15 I send it by mail sealed and prepaid. When you order please mention this paper. Sincerely your friend,

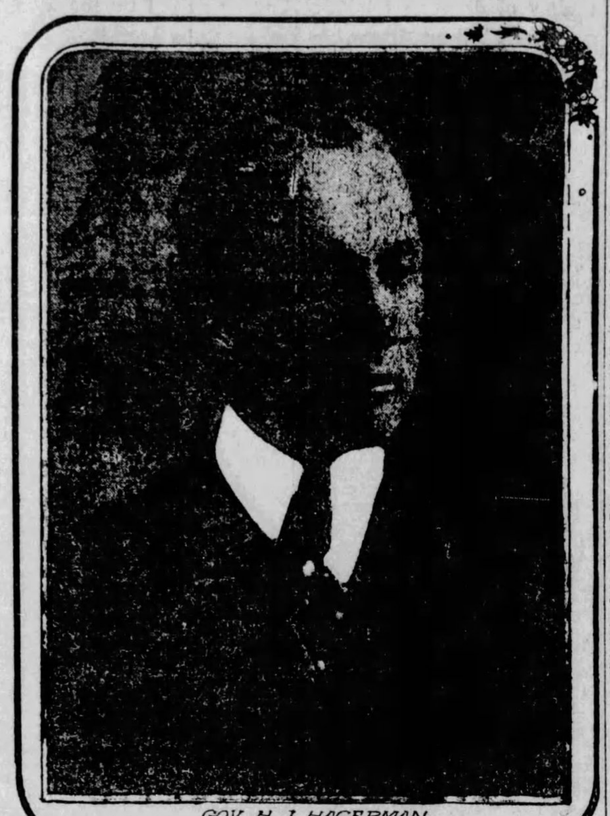
GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Hon. Asa S. Bushnell said: "There is no squarer man living than Geo. S. Beck."

Dr. J. A. West says: "I use Wonder-Workers in my practice. It is the best of all, and perfectly safe to use under any circumstances."

Thousands of cured men say, "best on earth."

YOUTHFUL GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO



GOV. H. J. HAGERMAN, of NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 6.—The youthful governor of New Mexico, who was inaugurated last week, is one of the youngest men to occupy the office of governor in the United States. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1871. The recently appointed governor of Oklahoma is a few months younger, and Governor Folk, of Missouri, is a year older.

Hagerman is a product of the west. He spent his boyhood in Colorado and removed in his youth to New Mexico with his parents. He is unmarried.

After attending a preparatory school in Milwaukee Mr. Hagerman went abroad with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hagerman, and a brother, Percy, when he was ten years old. He remained in Europe about three years, studying in Paris and Mentone.

The family returned to the United States in 1884, locating at Colorado Springs, Col., where the father established himself in business, mining and building railroads.

The young man attended Colorado college until 1890, when he entered Cornell, where he took the full course, graduating in 1894. Among the honors that fell to him at Cornell was that of commodore of the Cornell navy, carrying with it the business management of the racing crew. He was a member of the Glee club and of the Karpha Alpha fraternity.

Mr. Hagerman was appointed by President McKinley second secretary to the United States embassy in Russia in 1897. E. A. Hitchcock, now secretary of the interior, was then the ambassador in St. Petersburg. It was largely due to his good work as secretary of the embassy that Mr. Hagerman's present appointment was obtained. Mr. Hitchcock urged the appointment.

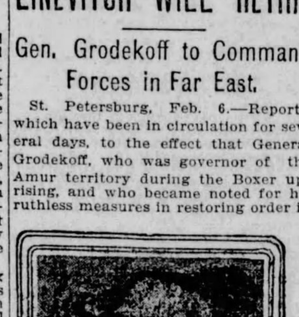
Following, as it did, close upon that of another young man to a similar position, the inference was drawn that Mr. Hagerman obtained his place through a former connection with the rough riders, as did the governor of Oklahoma, but this is a mistake. Mr. Hagerman has never seen military service. He has met President Roosevelt several times, but cannot lay claim to the President as a personal friend.

Mr. Hagerman entered the law offices of Hall, Preston & Babbit, in Colorado Springs, in 1901, he having taken the law course at Cornell. He passed the examination for the bar in Colorado and was admitted to practice, but has devoted little time to the law.

LINEVITCH WILL RETIRE

Gen. Grodekoff to Command Forces in Far East.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Reports, which have been in circulation for several days, to the effect that General Grodekoff, who was governor of the Amur territory during the Boxer uprising, and who became noted for his ruthless measures in restoring order in



GENERAL LINEVITCH.

the Amur region and in Manchuria, will be appointed viceroy of the far east with command of the land and sea forces, are semi-authoritatively confirmed.

General Grodekoff, who is sixty-two years old, and a member of the council of the emperor, left St. Petersburg last week for Harbin. General Linevitch, the commander of the Manchurian armies, will probably retire. His name has been mentioned in connection with the viceroyalty of the Caucasus.

FAVORS HIGH LICENSE

Supporters of $1,000 Tax for Chicago Win First Bout.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—High license or low—more funds to fight crime or the sanctioning of low breeding places for vice and thuggery—such was the issue placed squarely before the city council last night.

The tactical advantage lies with the advocates of the $1,000 saloon license proposition. In the afternoon the license committee reported for passage an ordinance requiring that the present saloon fee of $500 per year be doubled after May 1. This was the majority report, and it won by a single vote in the committee, that of Alderman W. P. Dunn, who has been a consistent champion of the movement demanded generally by the anti-crime forces, including religious and civic organizations, clubs and law respecting members of the community without regard to affiliation. A minority report for a $500 license also was sent in. The council deferred action for one week.

Incidentally in the fight against crime it became certain that the Sunday Closing league would move today in its project for a mandamus to force Mayor Dunne to close the barrooms on Sunday.

GIVES HIS LIFE TO LEPERS

Promise Becomes Deaf, but Wants to Be of Use.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—Sacrificing himself to a fate worse than death in order that he may be of some use in the world, William Promise, fifty years old, obtained a charity half rate ticket at the mayor's office to go as a nurse in the leper colony at New Orleans. He will be immured for life, never being allowed to return among healthy folks again. His hearing has failed, and he is in despair for fear he will become a burden to his friends as he has tried position after position without success.

"I want to do some good in this world," he declared, as he announced his intention to those who aided him in raising funds, for he was too poor even to pay the half rate and his expenses to New Orleans.

ON TRAIL OF BANDITS

Lawson Arrives in Chicago—Promises Great Things.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Intimating that he was on the trail of insurance bandits, but shrouding his exact mission in mystery, Thomas W. Lawson arrived in Chicago last evening. Instead of going to the Palmer house, where he had reserved rooms, he dined and spent the night in his private car "Iolanthe," sidetracked in the Michigan Central yards near the Park row station.

When discovered in this lonely spot, Mr. Lawson declared he had planned to elude the newspaper men, and refused to confess why he had come to this city. When pressed for an answer, he said:

"Well, I'll tell you this much: If I don't do more in regard to insurance affairs while I am here than the recent convention, I'll promise to walk back home, even in this cold weather. I will devote some attention to other matters as well, and there will be something very interesting to announce before I start back east Tuesday. Really, I can't say anything more than that tonight. You'v got me in a corner, and I am unprepared to answer your questions."

RESCUED BY FIREMEN.

$500,000 Fire in Panama—People in Peril.

Panama, Feb. 1.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, fire started in a four-story wooden house, known as the Concordia, in the Carrera district. At 2:30 a. m. an adjoining three-story building was ablaze, and a whole block composed of wooden houses was threatened with destruction. The firemen for some time were unable to successfully fight the flames because of the lack of water, and a large block of houses between Constitucian, Dolego and Caldas streets was destroyed. At 5:30 a. m. the fire was under control. The losses are estimated at $500,000, with very little insurance.

Many women and children living in the tenements were rescued by the volunteer firemen. No lives are known to have been lost, but some Americans, who roomed in the Concordia building, are reported to be missing.

TRAVELED IN A SLED.

Railroad Men Refuse to Allow Russian General on Train.

Vladivostok, Feb. 6. — General Madaroff, provost marshal of the Manchurian army, arrived here today from Harbin to investigate the recent disorders. The general was forced to make the trip in a sled, as the railroad men refused to forward the train on which he intended to travel.

PACKERS CALLED MOODY

Attorney General Asked to Admit Authenticity of a Letter.

Chicago, Feb. 6. — Attorney General Moody was today called upon by the attorneys for the packers to admit the authenticity of a letter written to him by President Roosevelt, in which it is plainly stated that the department of justice and the department of commerce and labor, were working together in the packers' case, and with the permission of the President.

The attorney general declared that he would admit the authenticity of the letter subject to its verification by J. A. Kratz, his private secretary. The letter produced in court by the attorney's for the packers was a copy of the original document, as it appeared in a published account of the proceedings of the United States senate. The attorney general read the letter. Then addressing the court he said: "If it pleases the court, I feel it my duty, upon reading this letter, to say in regard to this sentence which it contains—'with my permission, the department of justice, and the department of commerce and labor'—it is not correct."

All the lawyers for the packers rose at the words of the attorney general, several of them addressing the court excitedly.

"I would like to finish," said the attorney general.

"I understand that the attorney general merely assented to the authenticity of the document," said Judge Humphrey.

Attorney Miller, for the packers, who made the request of the attorney general to admit the accuracy of the document, did not introduce it in evidence, but had it marked for identification.

The cross-examination of C. M. McFarlane was then resumed by District Attorney Morrison.

REBS ARE BUSY AT RIGA

Desperate War Raging Against the Authorities.

Riga, Feb. 6.—In spite of the presence of a large garrison re-enforced by the police forces, and the employment of the severest repressive measures, the revolutionists are waging a desperate war against the authorities in Riga itself, where the government is less firmly established than in the remote regions of the provinces.

There are constant collisions in the streets, and yesterday evening during the search of a building occupied by the Lettish Temperance society, the lights were turned out and a hot fusillade interchanged between the revolutionists and the government forces in the darkness. The revolutionists left two dead behind, and it is thought they carried off others.

In the provinces the policy of summary execution of captured revolutionists continues. They are usually sentenced to hanging instead of shooting. The troops are retaliating for the destruction of country houses. The ruins of every burned castle look down upon the ashes of consumed hamlets and cottages.

RAILROADS WIN BIG SUIT

Retain Possession of Lake Front in Cleveland

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—The suit of the city of Cleveland to eject various railroads from land on the lake front valued at $15,000,000 was decided against the city by the United States circuit court of appeals today, Justice Lurton reading the opinion. The land involved is that occupied by the railroad terminals, consisting of fifty-one acres of added lands, most of which had been added by the forces of nature since the railroads, in 1849, entered into a contract with the city for the lease of the lands. The lease was in accordance with an act of the legislature of 1840, under which other interests had rented and used the lands prior to the lease by the railroads. It is claimed by the city that the lands were part of a street and could be reclaimed as such, but the prior lease and another act of the legislature were cited as showing a contrary fact. The circuit court of appeals held that the city had ample authority to enter into the contract at the time and that the agreement for the exclusive use of the lands by the railroads was justified. It is held that the city does not show a case in which it has a right to secure the premises or any part of the premises to which the defendants are declared to have the exclusive right of occupancy. The decision of the lower court is therefore affirmed.

KIDNAPED ALASKA WOMEN

Captains of Whaling Vessels Under Investigation.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—Captains of whaling vessels have been accused of kidnaping native Alaskan women, and the United States government has ordered a rigorous investigation. Collector Stratton has received instructions from the department of commerce and labor ordering him to investigate the charges and to arrest any offenders. The charge is made in a report to the department by Captain Hamblet, of the revenue cutter Bear, who cruised in northern waters during the winter.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

Japan: "Say, John, your purp ain't pullin' his share."

YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE MOST FAMOUS HORSE BREEDING FARM IN THE WORLD

M. W. Savage, sole proprietor of "International Stock Food Co." Minneapolis, Minn. is also owner of "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres, 10 miles from Minneapolis. The above engraving shows the main training stable which was designed by Mr. Savage and is the only stable of this kind in the world. It is 400 feet long across the front. The Octagon center is 90 feet in diameter and each of the five wings is 157 feet long and contain 120 box stalls each having good light and outside windows. The center is over 100 feet high and contains a large tank in the top, which gives a good supply of water throughout the entire stable. The entire stable is heated by steam and hot water and cost over $50000. We also have over 100 additional stalls in our brood mare (stables. This farm is located in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Minnesota River, which empties into the Mississippi River at old, Historic Fort Snelling. The farm is reached by both Steamboat and train and is one of nature's garden spots for a farm of this kind. A sparkling trout stream which never freezes winds its way through the farm and under the shade of many magnificent trees gather many picnic parties to enjoy the beauties of nature and to watch the care and training of the large number of colts always in training on our mile track located on river bank and built by the world's famous track builder Mr. Seth Griffin. This is one of the very best and fastest sod tracks ever built and although built on comparatively level ground it cost $25000, on account of the slow, careful work necessary to the best se lection and placing of the sod. We selected sod that had never felt the disturbing touch of a plow and placed the roots up. This makes a track of unusual life and elasticity so that the colts do not become sore or bad gaited from their every day training. We are also building a half-mile track for special use when the mile track is unfit for use by reason of rainy weather and for the training of colts intended for race events on half mile tracks. "International Medical Spring" is located on this farm and has a flow of 50000 barrels per day. This water is deliciously medicated and is noted for its many cures. Twenty-five springs are located in different parts of the farm and it is abundantly supplied with the purest of water.

"International Stock Food" farm is the only farm in the history of the world that ever owned such Four World Champion Stallions as Dan Patch 1:55¼ Oroscous 2:05¼ Directum 2:05¼ and Arion 2:07¾. These stallions are all the present time champions, in their class and with our other stallions Roy Wilkes 2:06¼ Ed Patch 2:08¾ Buttonwood 2:17 Directum Jr. 2:24½ our "International Stock Food" three times per day. Dan Patch 1:55¼ the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen, never broke the world's record until after he had eaten "International Stock Food" six months. It made his blood pure and rich, permanently strengthened his entire system, aided his digestion and assimilation so that greater nerve force was produced and this gave more speed, endurance and strength. Since eating "International Stock Food" Dan Patch 1:55¼ has broken twelve world's records and closed the season of 1905 in remarkably fine condition and running over with speed.

We also have one hundred high class brood mares and their colts every year and they eat "International Stock Food" every day. When you visit the farm we want you to look them over specially and see the results. We have colts for sale by our Stallions which you can buy by mail as safely as if you saw them. We guarantee to refund your money immediately if purchase is not exactly as described. We take all risk and guarantee satisfaction. Write us at any time. Our loss of colts at foaling time has always been extremely small and we attribute this to the fact of our mares being kept in much better condition by the constant use of "International Stock Food".

Prominent horse breeding farmers and trainers are regular users of "International Stock Food". It pays us to feed it to our horses, it pays them to feed it to their horses and we positively guarantee it will pay you to feed it to your horses and other stock. If it ever fails the use of "International Stock Food" will not cost you a cent as it is always sold by over One Hundred Thousand Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee". It will pay you to test it. If not for sale in your locality write direct to us and your letter will have prompt attention.

When in this locality, Mr. Savage specially invites you to visit "International Stock Food" farm, and the freedom of the farm is yours at any season of the year. We want you to compare the different families that we are breeding and to personally see the results of feeding "International Stock Food." A large number of men are constantly in attendance at the farm and you will be shown every courtesy in looking over the farm and examining the horses. We never advertise anything but what we can show you with pleasure.

Our Elegantly Illustrated Farm Catalogue.

We have just published a very handsome illustrated Catalogue of our farm and horses. We believe this to be the most attractive catalogue of this kind ever published. It is printed on heavy enamel paper, elegant colored cover and contains 80 pages 9 by 12 in size. It gives a correct history of the racing life of each of the Four Champion Stallions with name of track and date when every important race was held. This matter is written in a thrilling style that appeals to every horse owner or lover of a horse. This Catalogue contains so much horse history that every horse lover should have one. It not only gives this history but it also contains many very beautiful half-tone pictures of these world Champion Stallions, brood mares, colts and general views of farm, river and valley. This book would grace the library of any man. We cannot afford to mail this beautiful book free to the several hundred thousand farmers and stock breeders who will want it for reference. However we have decided that we will mail one copy free to anyone who writes us and encloses 36 cents in stamps for postage, etc. If you would like a copy be sure and write at once and the Catalogue will be mailed promptly. First thousand cost us $1.75 each.

DAN PATCH 1:55¼ MAILED FREE

We have a Beautiful Six Color Picture of our Champion Pacer, Dan Patch 1:55¼, size 16 by 24. Free of advertising, fine picture for framing, gives all the records made by the pacing wonder. We will mail you one free, postage prepaid, if you write us how much stock you own and name this paper. Write to INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's says:

"There is more snap to spring trade this week, jobbers and manufacturers, particularly at the west and south, noting more inquiry for dry goods, clothing, shoes and similar lines. Favored by the steady weather, trades display a desire to open the season earlier than usual. The absence of severe and sudden weather changes has also been beneficial so far to the winter wheat and rye crops, which does not show any effects of lack of snow covering throughout most of the winter. Shipments on spring account are being called for early. Retail trade and, to a certain extent, collections are, of course, affected by the same weather conditions, but forced sales are marking some goods, and there is even a tendency on the part of retailers to become reconciled to the situation and not to let the undeniably disappointing winter trade interfere with spring demands. Industry is favored by evenness of the weather, but anthracite coal demand is slack and bituminous is lower, despite talk of a strike of western miners, who have been refused higher wages. The liquor trade notes some absence of seasonable weather, and country produce, particularly eggs, potatoes and butter, is dull. There is also talk of very high prices for ice next summer—another weather result. Collections are rather irregular, being good in the northwest, only fair in the central west and lake region, and good at the south, except where holding of cotton is complained of. Money is easy. There is a perceptibly more cheerful tone to the woolen goods trade, which feels the influence of next season's openings of heavy weights. Dressed woolens sell well. Raw wool also is firmer, though not quotably changed. Shearing has begun in Arizona, and full prices are being paid. Prices of a number of staples are easy or lower this week.

"Eastern shoe manufacturers report large numbers of buyers in the market, but some orders are being refused because present prices of leather are not covered by last quotations for the finished article. Shipments of sugar, Leather trade is strong as ever. Buff hides are weak, but packer hides are steady."

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—Opening.—Influenced by moderate declines in prices of wheat at Liverpool, coupled with crop scare stories on the present snow weather map, the undertone of the domestic market ruled easier. Selling was instituted by one or two of the larger interests, but the readiness with which the commission trade met it precluded any but fractional declines in prices. While the pits universally are bullish on the present situation, nevertheless there exists a fear that there may be another turn which might carry the market higher. The buying which became moderately active appeared to be a scalpers' affair.

Traders continued their early activities until there developed a heavy and more varied short interest than was expected in such a market. What reacted and sent the shorts to cover in a hurry. The short side was viewed with danger and reports were current that Wall street interests had acquired a long line of the May which refused to come out on the bulges. Closing consequently was strong with the finals showing advancing ⅜ to ½ cents. Exports were 482,000 bushels; estimates were 5 cars.

Primary wheat receipts were 360,000 bushels against 453,000 a week ago and 324,000 a year ago; shipments were 225,000 bushels against 252,000 and 260,000.

While there exists an increasing demand for corn the more liberal receipts removed the possibility of higher prices. Cables from Liverpool were lower. Some of the leading American interests show good buying spirit. The market was also affected by the dullness in the provision list. Closing was devoid of feature. Demand was poor with offerings sufficient to restrain prices. Exports were 416,000 bushels; estimates were 214 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 758,000 bushels against 724,000 a week ago and 657,000 a year ago; shipments were 475,000 bushels against 467,000 and 456,000.

Heavy sales in oats, coming from the northwest for export purposes via the gulf ports, and with plenty more available at all the large market centers seemed to depress the market. Prices consequently declined. The undertone was not seriously disturbed. The best support came from the commission trade, and this was not large. Receipts continue large. Closing was steady. Exports were 145,000 bushels; estimates were 57 cars.

There was a notable lack of interest in the clover seed options today. While prices were not disturbed, the undertone was easier. Buying and selling orders were light and scattered. Receipts were small; shipments were active. Closing was steady but featureless. Estimates were 252 bags.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 6.	Close Feb. 5.
Cash	88	88½	88	88½	88
May	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89⅛	88¾
July	*85⅞	86⅝	85⅞	86¼	85⅞
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	44½	44½
May	*45	45	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
July	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½	45½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32½
May	32	32	32	32	32½
July	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.25	8.25
Feb.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
March	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
April	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	67	67
No. 3	....	....	....	63	63
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.62	1.62
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.85	7.85

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	90¼
July	89⅛	89¾	89	89¾	89⅛
Corn—					
May	50⅜	50½	50⅜	50½	50⅜
July	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	84⅞	85½	84½	85⅜	84⅞
July	83⅞	84½	83½	84⅜	77⅜
Sept.	82⅝	83¼	82¼	83⅛	82⅛
Corn—					
Feb.	....	....	....	41¼	41½
May	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝
July	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44½	44⅜
Sept.	44⅞	45	44⅜	45	....
Oats—					
Feb.	....	....	....	33¼	33¼
May	30½	30½	30¼	30½	30⅜
July	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞	29½
Sept.	28⅜	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	82¾	83½	82½	83½	82¾
July	81¼	82	81¼	82	81¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	83¾	83⅜
July	....	....	....	85⅝	85

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	83⅞	83¾
July	....	....	....	85¼	84¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	14.65	14.90	14.62	14.70	14.65
July	14.70	14.92	14.67	14.72	14.75
Lard—					
May	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.67	7.75
July	7.85	7.85	7.77	7.80	7.87
Sept.	7.95	7.97	7.92	7.92	8.00
Ribs—					
May	7.87	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.90
July	7.97	8.02	7.95	7.95	8.00

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 6.—(Wall Street).—Opening prices in the stock market today showed general advances, mostly of moderate fractions. Colorado Fuel rose 1¾ and Pittsburg Coal recovered 1¼ of yesterday's loss. Union Pacific, St. Paul and Amalgamated Copper made good fractional gains. Canadian Pacific declined a point. The dealings were on a moderate scale.

Prices rose briskly, unopposed by any selling orders. Great Northern pfd. gained 5¼, Northern Pacific and Reading 2¼, Lead 1¾, and Union Pacific, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Kansas City Southern, National Railroad of Mexico pfd., Amalgamated Copper, U. S. Steel, the local tractions, Tennessee Coal, Locomotive and several others made 1 to 1¼ point gains. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie lost 2¼ and Third Avenue 1¾. Trading became dull at the higher level, but prices held firmly.

The rapid advance of 5½ in Illinois Central was a sustaining influence in the market, but the volume of dealings was notably contracted from the recent average. Union Pacific and St. Paul seemed to be affected in sympathy with Illinois Central, the former rising 2¼ and the latter 2. Reading and Northwestern rose 3, Colorado Fuel 2½, Louisville & Nashville and Distillers' securities 1¾, People's Gas 1½, and Southern Pacific and Kansas & Texas and Atlantic Coast Line 1 to 1¼. The general list moved narrowly. Toledo, St. Louis & Western declined 1¼, and Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis 1½. Bonds were steady at noon.

There was more of an inquiry for the specialties, notably Locomotive which improved 2½. The earlier gains in the representative stocks were maintained and added to slightly in spots. Delaware & Hudson moved up 4, Pressed Steel Car, American Car and United States Pipe 1¾ to 1⅞, and Rock Island, Wabash pfd. and orfolk & Western 1 to 1½. Iowa Central pfd. fell off 2¼, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd. 1.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	74½	76⅞	74½	75¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	146¾	146⅞	146¾	146¾
Atchison pf.	93½	93	91⅞	91⅞
Am. Car & F. Co	43¾	45¼	44½	45
Anaconda pf.	277	278	275	277½
Amal. Copper	115⅜	116½	115⅝	115½
Am. Tob. 4s	80½	81	80¼	81
Am. Tob. pfd	106½	106½	106½	106½
Am. Smelters	163	165⅜	164½	164½
Am. Woolen Co	44½	45⅜	44½	45
Allis.-Chal. pfd.	63¾	64¾	63¾	64
Am. Fy. com	12¾	12½	13¼	13¼
Am. Fy. pfd	49	49⅜	49	49⅜
Balt. & Ohio	114¼	114⅜	114¼	114½
B'lyn R. Trans	85⅞	87¼	85⅞	86¼
Chicago & G. W.	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	22
Canadian Pac.	173¼	173⅞	172½	172½
Clover Leaf	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
Clover Leaf pfd.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅝
Colorado Fuel	73	75	73	73½
Corn Products	19	19	19	19
Ches. & Ohio.	59	59½	59	59¼
Cast Iron Pipe	49¼	51	49¼	50¾
Detroit United	101¼	101¾	101	101¾
Del. & Hudson	213	217	213	215
Distillers Sec.	63⅜	64½	62⅞	64¼
Erie common	46½	47	46½	46⅝
Erie 1st pfd.	79	79½	79	79½
Erie 2nd pfd.	72⅜	73	72⅜	73
Illinois Central	174⅜	179⅜	174⅜	178
K. C. Sou. com.	31¼	31⅝	31	31
K. C. Sou. pfd.	62½	67½	62½	62½
Louis. & Nash.	150⅜	151	150⅜	151
Manhattan	160¼	160⅝	160¼	160¾
Mexican Central	26	27⅜	26	26
Metropolitan	121	122¼	121	122
Met. Securities	71½	72¼	71½	72
Missouri Pacific	101⅜	102⅝	101⅞	102⅜
M., K. & T. pfd.	71	71	71	71
North Am. Co.	101	102	101	102
N. Y. Central	149¼	149¾	149	149¼
N. & W. com.	89⅞	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞
M., K. & T. com.	37	37⅞	36⅞	37½
Ont. & Western	53½	54	53½	53⅞
Penn. Ry.	142⅜	142⅝	142⅛	142⅛
Pacic Mail	48	48⅝	48	48⅝